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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

BUREAU OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 5, 1927

Vol. 8, No. 27.

GOVERNMENT GRADES FOR CANNED PRODUCTS ARE ISSUED.

Tentative standards for canned tomatoes, corn and peas have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act. These grades have been developed with the assistance of the Standardization Committee of the National Canners Association, and after conferences with many leading canners.

The adoption of new nomenclature for each grade has been suggested, using the alphabetical system coupled with the letters "U.S." preceding the letter designation. For example, a fancy or first-grade product would be designated "U.S. Grade A". Practically without exception canners who have been interviewed have expressed themselves entirely favorable to this system of grade designation. In the grades suggested by the department, the score-card principle has been incorporated, with a view to making the grades as simple and as easily understood as possible.

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FEDERAL GRAIN-MOVEMENT INQUIRY IS BEGUN.

An investigation of United States grown grain moving to Europe through Canada is being made by the State Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Shipping Board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, under authority of Senate Resolution 220, introduced by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts at the last session of Congress. The resolution requests that a report be made by the investigating governmental agencies of their findings and that they make at the beginning of the next session of Congress practical recommendations for preventing the diversion of grain from the ports of the United States to Canadian ports.

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FARM PRICE INDEX HIGHER THAN YEAR AGO.

At 145, the general index of farm prices on June 15 was 15 points above June a year ago, but a decline of 3 points since May 15 this year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1909-14 five-year period is used as a base of 100. Prices of practically all commodities included in the index declined from May 15 to June 15, grains going down 8 points, fruits and vegetables 13 points, meat animals 1 point, dairy products 2 points, poultry products 1 point, and cotton and cottonseed 4 points.

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HARVEST BEGINS WITH SOME CROPS BACKWARD.

Crops made considerable progress the past month, but there was so much cool weather and rain that they appear to be still short of normal growth, according to the July 1 "Agricultural Situation" of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Violent storms in the South caused no little damage to cotton and to ripe grain in certain sections, says the bureau. Cotton still presents a backward and spotted aspect, with widespread reports of irregular stands, grassy fields, and damage from bad weather.

Corn made good growth, on the whole, and is so far a promising crop, although the rains hindered cultivation and many fields are full of weeds. The general picture of a cold, rainy June does not apply to the Pacific Northwest, however, where wheat has been suffering from drought.

Grass profited by last month's weather. New seeding, in particular, shows excellent growth and old meadows have greatly improved. Haying is now well under way, though with many delays reported on account of rain.

Wheat has been hindered by storms in the Southwest and bad weather elsewhere. New wheat is moving to market from Oklahoma and Texas. The grain is reported as well headed and filled throughout most of the winter-wheat territory, but there are many fields where the stand is exceedingly thin, especially in the Central and Eastern States.

The movement of wheat and of other new crops such as early fruits, vegetables, and potatoes to market has been accompanied by some decline in prices. In the case of potatoes, prices have fallen to levels very disturbing to growers.

The bureau's index of purchasing power is placed at 97 for May, the five-year period 1909-14 being used as a base of 100. This May figure is the highest in eight years, although May is not the time of year when farmers have a heavy volume of products to sell. Crops which have gone to market so far this season have met declining prices, and there may be some recession in purchasing power.

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NEW YORK BEE-KEEPERS OBJECT TO PROPOSED CHANGES IN HONEY GRADES.

An effort to change the present grades under which extracted honey is sold is being made by a group of western honey buyers, according to Professor Phillips of Cornell University. Professor Phillips says that if the present limits are altered along the lines suggested, the majority of honey produced in New York State will be disqualified from the better grades. Under the present system, most New York honey is sold as "white", but under the new system, a great deal of this honey would come under a new "light golden" grade which it is proposed to establish. Many New York bee-keepers have written the University requesting that the present grades be retained until such time as they are shown to be unfit for trade usage.

"BOOTLEG" CULL APPLES HURT
MARKETS FOR GOOD FRUIT.

A new type of "bootlegging", which deals in cull apples, is threatening the 1928 markets for good fruit, and growers should dispose of their cull grades in such a way that they will not fall into the hands of unscrupulous dealers, according to R. S. Marsh, extension specialist, University of Illinois. Many buyers, he says, haul culls by truck out of southern and western Illinois to cities where they sell the "junk" at prices near those received for good fruit. Growers are urged to see that their cull fruits are turned over to such by-products as vinegar, cider, canned goods, pectin, and various juices and extracts. Mr. Marsh says that both red and yellow apples will be in favor this season with the red predominating.

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INDIANA ISSUES SEED
ANALYSES REPORT.

A complete report of the agricultural seed inspection in Indiana for the year 1927 has been published by Purdue University as Circular No. 149. Complete analyses of 1,416 official samples of seed collected by inspectors working under the Indiana Seed Law are given in the circular in tabular form. In addition to the official samples, 2,787 free test samples of seed were tested during the year.

Several seriously misbranded shipments of seed were ordered withdrawn from the market during the year, and the dealers relabeled such seed correctly and made refunds amounting to \$775. The Indiana Seed Law is essentially a correct labeling law, as it does not prevent the sale of poor seed, but merely requires that definite information be placed on the label in order that the purchaser may decide for himself whether he wishes to use good seed or poor seed.

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MARKET GRADES FOR CALVES
AND VEALERS ARE EXPLAINED.

A detailed description and explanation of the tentative market classes and grades of calves and vealers as set up by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has just been published in Circular 28-C, entitled "Market Classes and Grades of Calves and Vealers." These market classes and grades are at present more or less generally recognized by the trade at many of the large central markets.

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SPRING FLOODS INCREASE
DAMAGE TO VERMONT FARMS.

Normal spring floods have added to the damage done by the catastrophic Vermont flood of last November. H. H. Bennett of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and L. A. Jones of the Bureau of Public Roads have reported to the United States Department of Agriculture. There is danger of further erosion of crumbling banks in Vermont.

ILLINOIS TO HAVE EIGHT REGIONAL FARM PROGRAMS.

Seeking a more unified approach to the solution of farm problems, the Illinois College of Agriculture proposes to formulate with the assistance of farmers, far-reaching agricultural programs for the eight farming areas of the State. Plans for studies and surveys designed to help farmers decide what adjustments are needed in the eight farming districts will be put under way immediately, the studies and surveys to show what combinations of crops and livestock will yield the most return under existing and near future geographical and economic conditions, what specific changes in production methods will increase the farm returns in the given areas, and what are the causes for existing practices; what changes could profitably be made in marketing and buying methods or facilities, the handicaps suffered by farming of the individual areas because of competition for labor with non-agricultural industries, unfavorable transportation facilities and taxation and how these may be overcome, and the best utilization of land for crops, pastures and forests. Conferences will be held in each of the eight agricultural areas during October.

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DELAWARE MAKES CHANGES IN ECONOMICS PERSONNEL.

R. O. Bausman, who has been taking graduate work at Cornell University the past year, has joined the staff of the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Delaware, as Assistant Agricultural Economist. He is making a study of the effects of land tenure upon the changing agriculture of Delaware.

Dr. Claude L. Benner, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, has been granted a year's leave of absence to make a study of the investment policy of the continental American Life Insurance Co. M. M. Daugherty will be acting head of the department during Dr. Benner's absence.

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GRAIN FUTURES ADMINISTRATIONS ISSUES REPORTS ON OPEN COMMITMENTS.

The Grain Futures Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture has begun issuing daily reports as to the volume of open commitments at the close of trading in the various grain exchanges of the country. The information, it is believed, will be a valuable supplement to the daily reports issued on the volume of trading in grain futures. Daily information as to open commitments will furnish a sort of current history of the market, whereby those interested may know whether long or short interests are leading.

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PEACHES IN 1928 has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and in which are discussed peach producing areas, a survey of peach trees, alternation in annual production, shipments, and prices.

NEW JERSEY FINISHES
POULTRY INDUSTRY STUDY.

A statistical and economic study of the poultry industry in the New Jersey has been concluded by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and published in Bulletin 457. This bulletin discusses egg production, average yields, egg receipts at New York City, receipts of dressed poultry at New York, cold storage holdings, and prices.

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INEFFICIENT MARKETING CAUSES
POULTRY INCOME LEAKS.

Inefficient marketing causes the greatest single leak in the poultry farmer's income, according to the poultry department of the New York State College of Agriculture. To assist poultrymen with their marketing problems, the college is planning a marketing program for 1928-29, which will include an educational exhibit on marketing at the state fair at Syracuse in August; the third annual poultry and egg marketing school to be held from November 19 to 24, and a state-wide producers' marketing trip to New York City, December 17 to 18.

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LESS COTTON AND MORE LIVESTOCK
RECOMMENDED FOR SOUTHERN AREAS.

A reduction of cotton acreage and an expansion of livestock production, together with more attention given to producing a better quality of Johnson hay for market, appear to be necessary for the future economic welfare of the Black Prairie Belt of Alabama and Mississippi, according to M. A. Crosby and R. D. Jennings, authors of Farmers' Bulletin 1546-F, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin contains a description of the soils of the area, and briefly discusses the changes in its agriculture from its early settlement to the present time. The discussions relating to present day conditions and possibilities are based on data obtained from farm business records of livestock farms in the area, and on additional information secured from county agents, bankers, creameries, condenseries, ice-cream manufactures, livestock buyers, and others.

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BUREAU SEEKS TO REPORT
MOTOR TRUCK MOVEMENT.

A project to obtain information that will produce accurate reports on motor truck shipments and to further analyze the effect which truck movement is having upon agriculture is being framed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Some effort will be made also to ascertain what advantages there may be in the truck as compared with other means of transportation, from the farmers' point of view.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Some Factors Affecting the Demand for Milk and Cream in the Metropolitan Area of New York", Technical Bulletin 73, issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"Report of the Foot-and-Mouth-Disease Commission of the United States Department of Agriculture," Technical Bulletin 76, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Sources and Uses of Income Among 300 Farm Families of Vinton, Jackson, and Meigs Counties, Ohio, 1926," mimeograph report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing Eastern Shore Potatoes," mimeograph report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"How, Where, and When to Market Turkeys," mimeograph report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The Detroit Milk Market," special bulletin 170, issued by Michigan Extension Service.

"Poultry and Egg Marketing in North Dakota," Bulletin 215, issued by North Dakota Experiment Station.

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MINNESOTA FARM LAND VALUES
EXPECTED TO GO UP.

Farm land values in Minnesota have reached the bottom and are now due for a gradual advance in the opinion of many persons who attended the land valuation short course held at the University of Minnesota last month. N.J. Holmberg, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and A.G. Black of the agricultural economics division of the University forecast improvement in values. Income in the form of rents, Mr. Black said, has taken an upward trend the last two years.

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COOPERATIVE MARKETING PROBLEMS
DISCUSSED AT NEW ENGLAND MEETING.

Emphasizing the development of large-scale cooperative marketing and purchasing associations in the United States in recent years, Chris L. Christensen, chief, Federal Division of Cooperative Marketing, told members of the New England Institute of Cooperation at Amherst, Mass., June 27, that there are now approximately 150 cooperative associations, each of which does an annual business of upwards of \$1,000,000. He said that "the hope of cooperation for the future depends on how well we train our people in its principles and practices. Our greatest progress will perhaps come from educating the younger generation in the principles and practices of cooperation."

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MARYLAND REPORTS ON GRAIN MARKETING STUDY.

Improper storage of wheat after it is harvested has been found to be one of the important factors for unsatisfactory prices, in a study of wheat marketing conditions by Dr. S. H. DeVault of the University of Maryland. In many sections of the State, Dr. DeVault says, the wheat is left in shocks in the field until threshing is found convenient. Several days of rainy weather at this time may be sufficient to cause the grain to sprout and thus lower its grade on the market.

Proper cleaning of wheat before leaving the farm was found to be a paying practice. Commission men claim that wheat is frequently docked as much as five to eight cents a bushel because of chaff, straw and other foreign material which might be separated easily from the wheat with a blower.

Whether or not the wheat should be stored on the farm after it is threshed, or shipped to terminal markets where it can be dried and stored in grain elevators depends upon the difference in the range of price for the different grades, the cost of drying and storing, and the change in price fluctuations.

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NEW JERSEY MILK CONFERENCE BOARD DISCUSSES MARKETING PLAN.

A constructive plan for the marketing of milk was discussed at an important meeting of the executive committee of the Milk Conference Board which was held recently under the direction of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets. Charts were produced to show the chaotic conditions which exist with regard to the sanitary requirements of local boards of health, and a tentative chart was presented showing four grades of milk that, with some variations, may be recommended for New Jersey.

Five important phases of milk marketing which were brought out by the committee were as follows:

Municipalities within the State, by virtue of the Home Rule Act, have prescribed ordinances governing the quality and sanitary conditions at source.

The large markets, Philadelphia and New York, operate on a different basis. In Philadelphia, butter fat or cream has a definite value. In New York the value is not recognized beyond a prescribed minimum. Therefore it is not to a farmer's advantage to build up a herd of cows producing rich milk for the New York market.

There are no uniform established grades for milk in New Jersey, but

the State Department of Agriculture since the spring of 1928 has power to promulgate such grades.

Milk marketing is tied up definitely with the Bureau of Animal Industry work of disease eradication in herds.

Marketing of milk must conform to sanitary requirements of the State Board of Health.

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GOVERNMENT ECONOMIST TO ASSIST
IN GERMAN MARKETING SURVEY.

J. Clyde Marquis, economist in charge of economic information in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will assist in a three months' study of agricultural marketing conditions in Germany to be made this summer by a group of German and American marketing experts and economists.

Dr. G. F. Warren of Cornell University, who is chairman of the American group, declared in a formal announcement of the project that "a committee of Germans representing agriculture, industry and finance has asked a group of Americans to work with a group of Germans during this summer on a commission for the study of the marketing of farm products, particularly dairy products and meats."

Members of the American group include in addition to Dr. Warren and Mr. Marquis, the following: C.E. Gray, President, Golden State Milk Products Co., San Francisco; Dr. N.W. Hepburn, Manager, Peoria Creamery Co., Peoria, Ill.; Dr. F.B. Morrison, Director, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station; Dean H.W. Mumford, Illinois College of Agriculture; Dr. F.A. Pearson, Professor of Marketing, Cornell University; Dr. Otto Rahn, Professor of Dairy Bacteriology, Cornell University, and I.C. Weld, Production Manager, Chestnut Farms Dairy, Washington, D. C.

The commission will begin its work at Berlin about July 15.

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FEDERAL SURVEY SHOWS
CROP PRODUCTION COSTS.

Potato production costs ranging from an average of 49 cents per bushel in the Western States to 80 a bushel in the west South Central States have been reported for the 1927 crop by 1,179 farmers to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Average costs reported by 276 farmers in the Northeastern States were placed at 73 cents per bushel; in the Eastern States 72 cents a bushel; Southeastern States 77 cents; Central States 68 cents; North Central States 53 cents.

Costs of growing cotton ranging from 8 cents per pound of lint to 59 cents per pound during the 1927 season were reported by 992 cotton growers. Most of the growers reporting on their costs had yields higher than the average of 154 pounds per acre reported by the Federal Crop Reporting Board. More than half the group of 992 farmers had yields of 141 to 300 pounds per acre with an average production cost of 13 cents per pound of lint cotton.

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HIGH-LIGHTS FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS
INSTITUTE ON COOPERATION.

The following statements have been garnered from the papers and discussion given at the Institute on Cooperation held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College:

The New York Dairymen's Leagus maintains its own inspection service organization which carries out a rigid inspection of the production and quality of its members' product. This service guarantees its product and helps to maintain the New York market as a closed one on milk and cream.

The consolidation among the milk dealers which has been taking place on the Boston market makes it increasingly difficult for small producers and small cooperative enterprises to sell their product.

There has been considerable recent development in Wisconsin among the cheese factories to so equip their plants that they can move their product as fluid milk, cream, or manufactured into cheese, thereby making it possible to take advantage of any improved seasonal market outlet.

A study of the margins taken by New Hampshire grain dealers show that \$4 to \$6 is the usual amount. A similar study in New York State indicated that 11 1/2 per cent of net sales was the common margin. The Grange-League-Farmers' Exchange operating primarily in New York State handled 361,000 tons of feed, 7 1/2 million pounds of seed, and 26,000 tons of fertilizer the past year.

By making a study of the spoilage in the fruits and vegetables which it handles, the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company has cut this waste from 15 to 7 per cent.

The quality of the New England grown fruit now coming to the Boston market is much improved over that received a few years ago.

Total receipts on the Boston market are increasing about 1,000 cars per year while local production increases about 200 cars. The volume of southern vegetables coming to the Boston market has tripled in the last five years.

The new terminal market at the South Station saves an overhead of \$20 to \$30 per car trucking expense. This saving is returned to the producer and makes the competition for the New England producers this much more difficult.

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LOUISIANA STRESSES MARKETING
PROBLEMS AT SHORT COURSE.

Market quality and condition, grades and standards, their application and use in present-day marketing practices, and the use of trade names, brands and labels will be discussed at the Farmers' and Homemakers' Short Course to be held at the Louisiana State University, July 30 to August 3.

A demonstration will be given of fruits and vegetables inspection and certification as to quality and condition. Past cooperative marketing efforts in Louisiana, with suggestions for improvement and expansion, will be discussed.

NEW YORK MILK SURVEY
SHOWS CONSUMER REQUIREMENTS.

A survey of the consumer demand for milk in the metropolitan area of New York has been concluded by the United States Department of Agriculture and Cornell University, and published by the department in Technical Bulletin No. 73-T, entitled "Some Factors Affecting the Demand for Milk and Cream in the Metropolitan Area of New York."

The survey included receipts of milk and cream at New York, per capita consumption, seasonal variations in demand, day-of-the-week variation in demand, the effect of holidays on demand, and the effect of price upon demand.

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MARKETING AMERICAN COTTON
IN ENGLAND.

Efforts by European countries to increase cotton growing in countries outside the United States may have important consequences in the long run, but for the present and immediate future it seems probable if not certain that the proportion of the American crop taken by European countries will depend on the economic recovery of the countries themselves and their customers rather than on the production from new areas, according to Dr. Alonzo B. Cox, economist, who made a year's survey of foreign cotton markets for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The scope of Doctor Cox's study embraced the relative importance of England and the European Continent as consumers of American cotton, and the marketing technique as related to the Manchester yarn and cloth market and the Liverpool and Manchester cotton markets. The results of the survey have been published by the Department of Agriculture in Technical Bulletin 69-T, "Marketing American Cotton in England."

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CHEESE CONSUMPTION IN UNITED
STATES SHOWS INCREASE.

Although the people of the United States are now consuming about 4.36 pounds of cheese per capita annually as compared with 3.5 pounds in 1921, Americans are still far from being in the heavy cheese eating class, according to dairy specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. In Switzerland the per capita consumption is approximately 23 pounds; in France, Denmark, and the Netherlands approximately 13 pounds; in Germany 9.5 pounds; and in Great Britain 8.9 pounds.

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MARKETING CALIFORNIA PLUMS AND PRUNES, Season 1927, has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONTAINERS has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SURVEY YIELDS DATA ON
GRAIN PRODUCTION COSTS.

The cost of producing corn on 4,778 farms for the 1927 crop averaged 70 cents per bushel; wheat on 3,119 farms \$1.18 per bushel, and oats on 3,590 farms 54 cents per bushel, according to a survey just completed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These average cost figures are not applicable to total grain crops produced last year, and relate only to the farms covered by the survey.

Corn production costs ranged from an average of 57 cents per bushel in the West North Central States to 85 cents a bushel in the North Atlantic States; wheat costs ranged from \$1.06 per bushel in the Western States to an average of \$1.51 per bushel in the South Atlantic States; oat growing costs ranged from 50 cents a bushel in the West North Central States to an average of 72 cents per bushel in the South Atlantic States.

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PENNSYLVANIA MARKETS MEN
MEET IN CONFERENCE.

The importance of quality products and good services to customers was stressed at the mid-year meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association of Markets held recently in Philadelphia and attended by representatives of markets and market houses in Philadelphia, Norristown, Landaster, Lebanon, West Chester, York, Harrisburg, Reading, Pittsburgh and Meadville. The next meeting of the Association will be held during the week of the State Farm Products Whos in Harrisburg next January.

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PENNSYLVANIA PUTS ON
MOTORIZED MARKETING TOUR.

Cooperating with the State Department of Agriculture, the State College and the United States Department of Agriculture, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce is making plans for a marketing project to be staged in western Pennsylvania the first two weeks in October. The tour will be by truck and automobile, making two or three stops in each county, where practical demonstrations in grading and marketing practices will be held on farms and in grange halls.

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VIRGINIA REPORTS ON
WOOL POOLS.

Nearly a quarter million pounds of wool was sold during the past season cooperatively through local pools, for which growers received nearly \$20,000 premium as a result of their cooperative efforts and selling under inspection, according to the Virginia Division of Markets. The total tonnage handled exceeded 227,000 pounds.

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INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNING THE DISPOSAL OF DISEASED POULTRY CARCASSES have been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

BAILMENT OR SALE?

Lang vs. Leonard, Crossett & Riley.
Supreme Court of Michigan, June 1928.
(219 N.W. 610)

Lang sought to recover for conversion of 876 bushels of potatoes, claimed to have been placed in defendant's warehouse for storage. Upon receipt of first load, defendant gave plaintiff its check for \$200. Written memoranda were received for each load thereafter which bore the words: "These potatoes to be sold by May 1, 1925." Plaintiff's potatoes were mingled with others in the warehouse, from which supply the defendant from time to time sold and delivered, with knowledge of plaintiff. It appears that the defendant had urged plaintiff several times prior to May 1 to accept the then market price, but that plaintiff refused to do so. The price was comparatively low on May 1, but under the agreement, the defendant sold the potatoes at that time. The amount received was not sufficient fully to repay defendant the \$200 which it had advanced to plaintiff, but balance was deducted from a sale of other potatoes which defendant later made for plaintiff. Late in May (on the 30th) upon a rise in the potato market the plaintiff advised defendant he would accept the then market price. Defendant took the position that it had purchased the potatoes on May 1, under the agreement, and that plaintiff's account therefor had been settled.

Plaintiff, on the other hand, claimed that the \$200 was only a loan to him; that he had placed his potatoes with defendant for storage only, and that defendant had no right whatever in them except as bailee. The Trial Court held as a matter of law that plaintiff was entitled to recover and left to the jury only the question of determining the market price on May 30. Verdict and judgment for plaintiff, from which defendant appealed. Reversed.

In its opinion the court found that recovery by plaintiff was on the theory that defendant's sale of the potatoes was a conversion by it of plaintiff's property which it was holding in storage; that the question presented, therefore, was whether delivery by plaintiff resulted in a sale or a bailment; that under plaintiff's own testimony the transaction was a sale, with the right reserved by plaintiff to accept the prevailing price any time before May 1; that at no time did plaintiff demand return of his potatoes, and evidently did not contemplate doing so; that in insisting, on May 30, that defendant accept the potatoes as a vendee he was placing his own construction on the contract as a sale and not as a bailment; that by the terms of the memorandum, plaintiff did not have the right to require defendant to pay him the market price on a date subsequent to May 1; and that since plaintiff failed to sell by May 1, the transaction was automatically closed on that date; (Cases are cited in support of this determination); that on the record it must be held the transaction was a sale and not a bailment.

H. F. Fitts.

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IMPORTS OF MEXICAN VEGETABLES.

The 1927-28 season for the shipment of fresh vegetables to the United States from the Mexican west coast has ended, according to a report received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the consul at Sonora, Mexico. The 1927 season began on November 19, 1927 with shipments crossing at Nogales, and ended with the last crossing on June 8, 1928. Total shipments to the United States during the season amounted to 5,280 carloads as compared with 5,611 cars during the 1926-27 season.

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BERMUDA VEGETABLES.

The export season on fresh vegetables from Bermuda to the United States closed on June 26, and no further shipments will be made until October with the opening of the potato season. Total exports of fresh vegetables from Bermuda during June amounted to 1,241,000 pounds as compared with 2,917,000 pounds during June, 1927, according to a report received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the consul at Hamilton, Bermuda. The total shipments to the American market from the opening of the 1927-28 season in November were 13,766,000 pounds, which is almost identical with the figures for the preceding season.

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CANNED CHICKEN INSPECTION IN NEW YORK CITY.

According to an announcement made by Dr. Louis I. Harris, New York City Commissioner of Health, Federal inspection of all poultry used in canned chicken or canned chicken broth will go into effect on August 1, the cost of such inspection to be borne by the large dealers. The agreement to conduct this inspection work was reached at a conference recently between Dr. Harris and a committee of representatives of the National Poultry, Butter & Egg Association.

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MARKET CONDITIONS WORLD-WIDE SCOPE.

Market conditions in one country have an effect upon the conditions all over the world, according to Arthur Ashby, British economist, who is now teaching at the Cornell University summer school. In illustrating this point Mr. Ashby compared the prices received by farmers in Great Britain with those in the United States, indicating that there has been a substantial drop in income to the farmers of the two countries between the years 1920 and 1927. He stated also that in most countries producing for world markets, or buying supplies therein, the problems of adjustment to market requirements are nearly the same; that practical solutions do not depend on joint action, but they do depend on similar actions.

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TEXAS RANCHMEN'S ROUND-UP.

According to an announcement of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, the fourth annual ranchmen's round-up will be held at the ranch experiment station near Sonora, Texas, on August 14 and 15, 1928. Subjects of interest to the livestock industry, and particularly sheep and goat-raising, will be discussed during the session. A program of interest to ranch women and also a judging contest for boys, are announced. The program will be under the general supervision of W. H. Dameron, superintendent of the station.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES OF FARM SUCCESS.

A study of farm financial records by the farm management staff of Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station has been made in an effort to determine the reasons for the variation in income between farms in the same region. This study has led to the development of a number of general principles which are said to be responsible for financial success in farming. According to E. C. Young of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, success in farming hinges on four factors - balance, volume of business, production, and labor efficiency. These items are discussed briefly in a news release from Purdue.

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JOINT HORTICULTURAL MEETING, INDIANA AND KENTUCKY.

Better production and marketing methods for the fruit growers of Indiana and Kentucky will be thoroughly discussed at a joint meeting of

the Indiana and Kentucky horticultural societies, to be held at Evansville, Indiana and Henderson, Kentucky, on August 2 and 3. The program includes addresses and demonstrations by horticultural authorities, both Federal and State.

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FREIGHT RATE HEARING.

A hearing was recently held in Portland, Oregon, at which the Interstate Commerce Commission endeavored to obtain information from which to determine whether rates as between Columbia River points and Puget Sound were just. At this hearing the Oregon Public Service Commission appeared by its attorney and its consulting engineer stated that the freight rates on grain to Portland from wheat shipping centers should be greatly reduced. Attorney Ellis for the commission declared with relation to the differential that "not only was Portland clearly entitled to the Columbia River Base and differential but that the existing differential does not give to Oregon ports the advantage to which they are entitled because of geographical location."

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FARMERS WEEK AT AUBURN, ALABAMA.

At farmers' week to be held in Auburn, Alabama, July 31 - August 3, particular attention will be given to the business side of farming. It will be handled by members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture and Extension Service, and Dr. Bradford Knapp, the president, who will give special lectures. Cooperation among farmers will be emphasized and is included at the suggestion of Dr. Knapp who has studied cooperation among farmers in this country and in Europe.

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MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE IN GEORGIA.

According to an item in the Georgia Market Bulletin, the Mexican bean beetle has recently become the most serious insect pest, attacking snap beans in north Georgia. Many other food crops in Georgia also are attacked by this insect, including lima beans, cowpeas, soy beans, alfalfa, clover, velvet beans, corn, orka, eggplant, potatoes and squash. Since 1920 it is stated that the pest has spread from northern Alabama to other parts of the state and into Georgia. Methods of control are indicated by the author.

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VIRGINIA APPLEREGULATIONS, REVISED.

It is announced by the Virginia Department of Agriculture that the rules and regulations authorized by the Virginia apple grading and marketing law have just been revised and are being reprinted. Copies are available upon request to the Division of Markets.

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IMPORTS OF SPANISH ONIONS.

During the period July 1-10 shipments of Spanish onions to the United States amounted to 6,290 half cases and 43,595 crates, according to cable advice received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the consul at Valencia, Spain. The total shipment of Spanish onions to the American market from the beginning of the season in May to July 10 is approximately 136,000 bushels as compared with 151,000 bushels for the same period in 1927.

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CONFERENCE ON HOG CYCLE
FLUCTUATIONS HELD.

A committee appointed at the meeting of the Corn Belt Hog Cycle Marketing Conference at Ames, Iowa, on June 7 and 8, 1928 met at Chicago on July 17 for the purpose of developing methods to gain the support of the commercial hog producing states in minimizing the factors which enter into the hog cycle fluctuations in market prices. The committee consists of H. A. Wallace, Secretary, Editor of Wallace's Farmer; R. M. Gunn, Chairman, of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation; Frank G. King of Purdue University; and Oscar G. Mayer of the Institute of American Meat Packers. Representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics who participated in the meeting were Mr. Olsen, Chief of Bureau and Mr. Jesse W. Tapp of the Division of Farm Management and Costs. Invitations also were extended to representatives of the corn belt states to participate in the meeting.

Committees appointed at the June meeting on foreign demand and research and on hog cycle production and marketing made extended recommendations on various phases of the work, as a result of which the Chicago meeting has just been held.

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COMBINE HARVESTING IN NORTH DAKOTA; progress report by R. C. Miller and Alva H. Benton, is treated in Bulletin No. 220 of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

FEDERAL AND STATE TAX
STUDY MADE IN VIRGINIA.

Taxes paid on rented farms in Virginia amounted to slightly more than 20% of the farm net income during the year 1926, whereas taxes on rented town and city property in many sections of the state took 16% of the net income during the same year according to a survey made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The farm figures represent a record of the income and taxes of 1,094 farms located in 33 counties of the state. The town and city figures represent 890 rented business and residential properties located in 33 towns and cities of the state. Farm taxes in relation to income varied in the different sections into which the state was divided in making the survey.

The figures relate to 1926, the last year in which a state real estate tax was collected. This amounted to about 11% of the total taxes collected from farms and 10% of the taxes from urban properties. Local taxes alone took about 18% of the net rent on the farm properties and about 14 1/3% of that on urban properties.

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SPECIALIST TO STUDY PUREBRED
LIVESTOCK BREEDING IN EUROPE.

To study conditions in the breeding of pure-bred livestock and to consult with the secretaries of various record associations, is the purpose of a trip of John O. Williams of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who sailed for Europe on July 14th upon the invitation of the Netherlands Government. Mr. Williams is in charge of the certification by the Department of Agriculture of the pure breeding of domestic animals imported into the United States. His trip will include attendance at the National Livestock Show in The Netherlands to be held at The Hague on July 24-26. Mr. Williams also will visit points in Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom and the investigation will include methods of recording the various classes of domestic animals, including dogs.

The importation of pure-bred animals from Europe for use in breeding operations in the United States makes first hand knowledge of foreign records and methods of certification desirable as a basis for official recognition of such records by the United States.

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BULLETIN REGARDING CALVES
AND VEALERS.

"Market Classes and Grades of Calves and Vealers" is the title of a circular under the authorship of Don J. Slater, Marketing Specialist of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, just off the press. The circular (No. 28) deals with and describes various terms which enter into the classes and grades, such as conformation, finish, quality, market uses, etc., etc. A "slaughter calf and vealer grading chart" is included in the circular, which is amplified by illustrations of the several types of animals.

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FEDERAL DEPARTMENT'S EXHIBIT SHOWS
WORK OF TOBACCO STANDARDIZATION.

A comprehensive exhibit of samples of the principal types of American-grown tobacco, as well as some samples of foreign growth was displayed in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics last week. Secretary Jardine viewed the exhibit, as did also several hundred visitors.

In addition to the type samples there were 500 samples of manufactured products shown. These products included cigarettes, smoking tobacco in various forms, chewing tobacco, and snuff. The exhibit was assembled to show the work of the Bureau in tobacco standardization, the classification of American-grown tobacco, and the many uses of tobacco which make necessary the number of standard grades in each type. From this display certain samples will be selected as the Department's exhibit at the Exposition to be held in Seville, Spain, in March, 1929.

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IOWA PAPERS TO CARRY
LIVESTOCK REPORTS

Advice has been received that the Associated Press and the International News in Des Moines have agreed to use the market news reports issued from the office of the Livestock, Meats and Wool Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Sioux City. Arrangements were made through E. W. Baker, in opening the office at Sioux City. Other plans to be carried out contemplate the use by the Associated Press in Des Moines of the weekly reviews of the Sioux City market which will be sent over the wires in the state to 32 other offices, thereby covering practically the whole state of Iowa.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 26, 1928

Vol. 8, No.30

SECRETARY JARDINE SUMS UP ACHIEVEMENTS AND NEEDS OF FARM COOPERATION.

Missing for the first time the annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation, now holding its fourth session at Berkeley, California, Secretary Jardine set forth the accomplishments and needs of farm cooperation in a letter to Mr. C. C. Teague, Chairman of the Institute, which was read to the assembly on July 16.

The Secretary stated that about 13,000 cooperative marketing and purchasing associations are now doing business in the United States, which amounts into huge figures and that great progress has been made within the past few years; that efforts to acquaint the farmers with further cooperative principles and practices should be continued; that increased efficiency would result from further coordination of the activities of the associations; that in any efforts which may be made by cooperative groups to promote the soundness and efficiency of the movement they could be assured of the assistance and guidance of the Federal Department of Agriculture; that the Department has no direct regulatory control over cooperative associations and does not seek or desire such control; and that the operation, direction or supervision of such agencies by a Department of the Government would destroy their cooperative character.

He stated that the Division of Cooperative Marketing created by an Act of Congress in 1926 could be of distinct assistance to the cooperative organizations as a research and service agency and that through the Market News and Inspection Services the Department could give assistance in extension and educational work designed to teach the principles and practices of cooperative marketing. He indicated also that it is the purpose of the Department to enlarge and strengthen its services to cooperative associations because by so doing it is effectively serving the American farmers.

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MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONTAINERS.

A mimeographed publication has just been compiled in the Division of Fruits and Vegetables of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics entitled "List of Manufacturers and Jobbers of Fruit and Vegetable Containers". In the foreword it is stated:

"Maintaining a correct and up-to-date index of manufacturers and jobbers of fruit and vegetable containers, is one of the tasks which must necessarily be undertaken in connection with the enforcement of the U. S. Standard Container Act. That this information may be available to the public this list of manufacturers and jobbers is issued from time to time."

NEW ENGLAND EGG
GRADING SCHOOL.

A copy of the report of the New England egg grading school recently held at Providence has just been received. The sessions were attended by representatives of the State marketing bureaus of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The school was held as a result of action by the legislatures of the New England States within the past two years in authorizing the Commissioners of Agriculture to promulgate grades and standards for farm products. Grades for eggs have been promulgated by most of the New England States and after discussions and conferences it was deemed advisable to hold an egg grading school for the purpose of adopting as nearly as possible uniform regulations with respect to egg grades.

The United States Department of Agriculture cooperated with the States in the holding of the school and Mr. G. H. Powers, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, took a prominent part. The opportunity was afforded to examine eggs of various qualities produced in different sections of the United States, from which a more thorough knowledge of egg quality was obtained and a better interpretation of egg grades was more readily understood. In the opinion of the school, a larger degree of cooperation with the Extension Services of the State Colleges should be undertaken in connection with the production of high quality eggs, their storage, care, and marketing.

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DATES FOR REPORTS ON GRADE,
STAPLE AND TENDERABILITY OF COTTON.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has announced dates for the release of reports on the grade, staple and tenderability of cotton ginned during the season 1928-29. These dates are as follows:

- Friday, September 28, 1928, 1:00 P.M., for cotton ginned in the United States prior to September 1, 1928.
- Friday, October 26, 1928, 1:00 p.m., for cotton ginned in the United States prior to October 1, 1928.
- Friday, November 30, 1928, 1:00 p.m., for cotton ginned in the United States prior to November 1, 1928.
- Friday, January 4, 1929, 1:00 p.m., for cotton ginned in the United States prior to December 1, 1928.
- Friday, February 15, 1929, 1:00 p.m., for cotton ginned in the United States prior to January 16, 1928.
- Friday, April 19, 1929, 1:00 p.m., for cotton ginned in the United States prior to March 1, 1929.

The grade and staple length of cotton carried over in the United States on July 31, 1928, will be reported on a date to be announced later.

Reports of details for individual States separately will be issued as they can be prepared during the period immediately following issue of the general report for the Belt as a whole.

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HOG OUTLOOK REPORT.

"The July, 1928, Hog Outlook" is the title of a 6-page mimeographed statement just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The following explanatory note appears on the statement:

"The following statement has been prepared for the information of hog producers and those who seek to advise them regarding production and marketing plans. It is based on a careful study of the latest available information on the supply of hogs and the demand for hog products both in this and foreign countries. It should be remembered, of course, that it is not possible to appraise fully the importance of all factors and that the situation might be changed somewhat if important factors change materially from present indications."

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STANDARDS FOR CATTLE
CLASSES AND GRADES.

Official United States standards for grades of slaughter cattle, vealers and slaughter calves, and veal and calf carcasses, have been established by the United States Department of Agriculture effective July 16, 1923, under an order signed by Secretary Jardine.

Slaughter cattle are divided into five classes -- steers, heifers, cows, bulls and stags. Standards are provided for seven grades in each class. Vealers and slaughter calves are divided into three classes -- steers, heifers and bulls. The same division is made for veal and calf carcasses, although in the case of immature animals, sex condition, on which the classes are based, is relatively unimportant. There are standards for six grades of vealers and slaughter calves as well as for veal and calf carcasses. Weight segregation is also an important market factor, and this has been taken into consideration in determining the various subdivisions.

Public hearings were held on these classes and grades prior to their promulgation by the Department.

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"MARKETING AMERICAN COTTON ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE" has appeared as Technical Bulletin 78 of the United States Department of Agriculture. The author is Alonzo B. Cox, formerly of the Division of Cotton Marketing of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who spent a year in Europe in a study of the cotton situation.

MARKETING MICHIGAN GRAPES, SUMMARY of 1927 SEASON, has just been released as a mimeographed statement of 22-pages by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Michigan Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Foods and Standards, cooperating

MORE FARMERS PARTICIPATE IN COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES.

A recent survey by the Department of Agriculture indicates that a larger number of farmers than ever before are now participating in cooperative marketing and purchasing. Some of the farmers are participating as members of particular associations, some as shareholders, some because of contractual obligations to market cooperatively, and some as shippers, consignors, or patrons using the facilities furnished by the various cooperative enterprises.

Including duplications because of farmers belonging to two, three, four, or five associations, the estimated membership is 3,000,000, divided among the more important of the commodity groups as follows: Grain marketing associations 900,000, associations marketing dairy products 600,000, livestock marketing associations 450,000, fruit and vegetable marketing associations 215,000, and cotton marketing associations 140,000.

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TENNESSEE GROWERS TO SUPPLY STATE WITH PEACHES.

An Exchange has been formed by East Tennessee peach growers to market a large portion of their bumper crop within the state this year in sections where the fruit is not so plentiful. This organization is effected because of the large peach crop this year and the tendency for peaches to be shipped in large volume to a few of the cities of the North and East, causing gluts in the markets.

Carload shipments of peaches will be made from the East Tennessee peach belt to Memphis, Nashville, Jackson, and Johnson City, beginning the last week in July, and motor trucks will haul the peaches from the larger cities to the towns where they will be retailed by local merchants. It is expected that under this arrangement it will be possible to retail peaches at reasonable prices.

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SURVEY OF APPLE MARKETING IN ILLINOIS.

An item from Urbana announces the publication of a bulletin by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, entitled "Marketing Calhoun County Apples," being the official report of special studies of the grading, packing, transportation, and selling of apples from the State's most important producing section.

The statement is made that despite the fact that there is not a railroad or cold storage plant within the county's borders, scarcely a packing shed and no marketing organizations, Calhoun County's large apple crop of about 400,000 barrels a year had found its way into the channels of trade and into the consuming markets. Fourteen recommendations are made for the improvement of apple marketing methods used in the County.

ACCREDITED POULTRY FLOCKS
FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.

Poultry hatchery men of South Dakota recently organized into the South Dakota Baby Chick Association and adopted the national accreditation plan for the purpose of assuring farmers and poultrymen a dependable source of quality baby chicks. A committee representing the Baby Chick Association is now investigating the possibilities of employing trained inspectors and actively following the national plan, which provides for the accreditation and certification of poultry flocks and hatcheries. The plan was proposed at a meeting of the producers at South Dakota State College and was explained by Professor Bittenbender of Iowa, representative of the International Baby Chick Association.

According to the announcement, the aim of the accreditation plan is to provide buyers of baby chicks a standardized product in every state of the Union. The plan is not compulsory either for hatcheries or flock owners.

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FRUIT GROWERS TO HEAR PROMINENT
MEN AT GENEVA MEETING.

The Secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society announces that the summer meeting of the Society to be held at the Experiment Station at Geneva on August 15 will be addressed by Mr. Edwin Smith, London Representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Fruits and Vegetables. He will speak on "New York State's Future in Apple Exports," and is expected to bring first-hand knowledge of the situation in the British apple market. The meeting also will be addressed by Thomas B. Byrd of Winchester, Virginia, a brother of the Governor. Mr. Byrd manages the Byrd Orchards in Virginia and will discuss problems of Virginia apple growing.

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Insufficient-Evidence Resale of Rejected Cauliflower

Harlan-Elzy-Randall Co. v. American Fruit Growers Inc.
Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, April, 1928. (7 S.W.132)

The American Fruit Growers, Inc., brought suit against appellant to cover damages which it claimed to have suffered by reason of appellant having refused to accept and pay for a car of cauliflower. Appellee alleged it sold the car of cauliflower to appellant at Dallas, Texas, for \$729.30, and that on arrival the appellant refused to accept it; that it attempted to sell on the Dallas market but was unable to do so and it then diverted the car to New Orleans and sold it for the fairest and most reasonable market price then obtainable at that place and on that date. It alleged further that after paying the reasonable and necessary expenses it received

only \$91.94, leaving abbalance due by appellant of \$641.36. The appellant's answer was a general denial. On the findings of the jury and additional findings by the trial court, judgment was entered for appellee for \$641.36.

After overruling several contentions of appellant the court sustained its contention that the trial court erred in overruling its objection to the submission of the issues as to whether the plaintiff used diligence to obtain the highest market value for the cauliflower and whether the expenses of the resale were reasonable because there was no evidence tending to raise either of said issues. In this the appellant contended that there was no evidence of the cauliflower being sold for the highest market price in New Orleans or of the amount of the reasonable expense incurred in the resale thereof. The allegation of the appellee showed that it sold the cauliflower at the most reasonable market price then obtainable; but the testimony showed that the sale was not made to the firm indicated by appellee but was sold at auction to other purchasers. The testimony introduced by appellee was held by the court to be insufficient to uphold its contention as to resale at the highest price obtainable.

In the account sales an item of deduction amounting to \$420.27 is indicated without any explanation of the reason for its inclusion, and there is nothing in the record to show any item of expenditure except \$44.24 retained by the Fruit Exchange, which sold it, as its commission and drayage charges. Furthermore, there is nothing to show that the Fruit Exchange which sold the cauliflower at public auction obtained the best price therefor or that it was advertised for sale or that any kind of notice of sale was given. The court held that the evidence was not sufficient to authorize the court to submit said issues or the jury to find that the sale was made for the highest market price. Quoting from the decision:

"Where a purchaser of personal property refuses to accept it, the seller has a right to sell it for the best price obtainable, and after deducting the reasonable and necessary expenses incident to its resale, to recover as damages from the purchaser the difference between the price obtained less the reasonable expenses, and the original price at which the goods were sold. Before he is entitled, however, to recover, he must show that he has sold the goods for the best price obtainable and that the expenses charged in connection therewith were reasonable."

The judgment of the trial court was reversed.

H. F. Fitts.

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MARKETING COLORADO CANTALOUPEs, a Summary of 1927 season, by Bryce Morris, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has just been issued in mimeograph.

STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Vol. 8, No. 31

SECRETARY JARDINE LEAVES FOR ALASKA.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine left Washington on July 27 for a three weeks' inspection tour in Southeastern Alaska. The Secretary plans to visit the various agricultural experiment stations conducted by the Department in that territory. He is also anxious to see the country in its undeveloped condition and to study its possibilities, particularly with reference to forest and wild life resources and power sites. He will visit, among other places, Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau.

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RAPID PROGRESS MADE BY CROPS IN PAST MONTH.

Crops generally have made rapid progress during the past month, with haying in full swing and the wheat harvest moving northward, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's monthly report on the agricultural situation.

Growth has been furthered by the frequent rains throughout the eastern part of the country, although they have interfered somewhat with the haying and wheat harvest. The July estimates of acreage indicated some increase in the total crop area over last year, but the composite condition of the various crops on July 1 was not quite up to average.

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STUDY MADE OF CONSUMER DEMAND FOR BAKERY PRODUCTS.

Copies have just been received of General Bulletin No. 459, under the authorship of H. Andrew Hanemann, of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, entitled "Consumer Demand for Bakery Products in Fifteen Cities of Pennsylvania."

The Bulletin is described as "a study of the effect of income, nationality, race and advertising upon the consumption of bakery products in Bellefonte, Bethlehem, Erie, Franklin, Hamburg, Harrisburg, Indiana, Johnstown, Lancaster, New Castle, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Sunbury, Towanda and Wilkes-Barre, for the mutual benefit of bakers, millers and wheat growers." Credit is given to several cooperating agencies, including the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which aided in planning and conducting the study and in tabulating the statistics compiled from the survey.

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PACKING AND LOADING BASKET
APPLES, VIRGINIA.

A circular entitled "Packing and Loading Basket Apples", compiled by the Virginia Department of Agriculture, Division of Markets, has just come to hand. The circular is illustrated to show the proper methods of packing and loading, with brief explanatory statements. Accompanying the circular is a table, also prepared by the Division of Markets, which is designed to assist the trade in conducting its business transactions on the basis of net weight or count, rather than on measure, in accordance with the requirements of the Weights and Measures Law. In the table are listed all fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., and after each, in appropriate columns, appears the retail and wholesale "proper basis for trading" and "the standard weights of the commodities in terms of the commonly known dry measure."

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FEDERAL STOCKYARDS WORK CONSOLIDATED.

A consolidation of Federal livestock activities relating to public stockyards and interstate transportation is announced by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, effective July 1. By order of Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau, supervision over livestock moving interstate, including the enforcement of the 28-hour law, has been transferred from the field inspection division of the bureau to the packers and stockyards division. Dr. O. S. Fladness, who has had many years of experience in livestock inspection at public stockyards and elsewhere and has represented the Bureau of Animal Industry in important missions to Mexico and South American countries, has been placed in charge of the section of the packers and stockyards division which now administers the work above mentioned. The duties of this section are conducted chiefly at public stockyards and include inspection of livestock for diseases, tuberculin testing of cattle shipped interstate, mallein testing of horses, immunizing of hogs against cholera, disinfecting cars, and enforcement of the 28-hour law which requires that livestock in transit have the necessary feed, water and rest.

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MARKETING SUMMARIES RELEASED.

Summaries of the 1927 season which have been released recently from Washington include:

"Marketing California Pears",

"Marketing Kaw Valley and Orrick District Potatoes" by R. H. Lamb

"Marketing Colorado Lettuce", (including information on Colorado peas, cauliflower, mixed vegetables and cabbage), by J. G. Scott.

LOUISIANA SHIPPING GREEN HOT PEPPERS.

Louisiana announces that Iberia Parish, in addition to its well known production of Tabasco Pepper sauce and the production of a large number of cars of dried red peppers, has now taken up a new one to the pepper business, namely, the shipping of green hot peppers to the northern markets, two cars having been sent out during the past week. A commercial house has 2500 acres of hot peppers grown for them under contract by some farmers in the Parish. These peppers are dried by large mechanical dryers.

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MONTANA MEETING TO CONSIDER SEED LAWS.

Modifications and improvements in seed laws of the State to bring them in line with those in other states will be one of the matters to be considered at a meeting of the State Seed Council, to be held at Bozeman, Montana, on August 3 and 4, according to an announcement of the Montana State College Extension Service.

The Montana Seed Council was organized last winter as a result of a demand on the part of seed growers and seed dealers for some means of expressing a united voice in matters pertaining to the seed industry. Other states have similar organizations and are affiliated with the American Seed Council, which is an organization established through the activities of the International Crop Improvement Association. The American Seed Council aims to bring about the unification of seed laws throughout the country.

The suggestions and recommendations to be made at the Bozeman meeting for the improvement of seed laws in Montana it is expected will be in line with recommendations made by the American Seed Council and seed specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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NEW BOOKLET ABOUT CONNECTICUT

"Connecticut" is the title of a booklet, a copy of which has just reached us, with the following announcement:

"The enclosed booklet represents an effort of the State Department of Agriculture to acquaint the reader with some of the agricultural and commercial achievements of Connecticut as well as to describe and illustrate many of the scenic beauties of this great state.

"The Department desires to place this publication in the hands of people who are ambitious to learn more about Connecticut. Additional copies may be secured through the Division of Publicity of the Connecticut Department of Agriculture."

The booklet is attractively illustrated.

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MARKETING SPECIALIST RETURNS FROM PERU.

Guy S. Meloy, Cotton Specialist of the Division of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has just returned from an expedition through the irrigated valleys of Peru. Mr. Meloy's services were loaned to the Peruvian government by the Department of Agriculture to make a special study of the ginning methods and other factors contributing to the price discounts which have been taken in recent years by British buyers on the Peruvian cotton crop. About 90 per cent of the Peruvian cotton crop is sold in Great Britain.

Mr. Meloy canvassed all the irrigated valleys of the country. He states that for cotton purposes Peru may be divided into the northern and southern sections and that cultural practices in these two sections are radically different. In the northern valleys Pima is the chief type of cotton grown, a little Sakellaridis and a small quantity of full rough Peruvian. In the southern valleys Tanguis cotton is grown almost exclusively and it is this cotton which has been discounted in the market in recent years. It was found, however, that there are several ways in which this cotton has been so seriously damaged as to warrant the discounts placed by the buyers. They are: Impurity of seed stock, atmospheric humidity, and faulty ginning apparatus. Mr. Meloy had numerous suggestions to make with the view of remedying these conditions. He believes that the American gin manufacturers have not sufficiently acquainted themselves with the peculiarities of the types of cotton grown in Peru and the special modifications of the ginning apparatus that should be made.

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STANDARDS FOR PASTEURIZED CHEESE
AND FOR EMULSIFIED CHEESE ANNOUNCED.

Definitions and standards for pasteurized cheese, pasteurized-blended cheese, emulsified cheese and process cheese for the guidance of officials of the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration in enforcing the Federal food and drugs act have been adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture. These definitions and standards were recommended by the Food Standards Committee, a joint committee including representatives of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Many States also adopt these standards for guidance in enforcing their food control laws. In some States the standards and definitions adopted by the Department of Agriculture automatically become standards and definitions for those States.

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"CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT, 1927" issued by the California Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, has just appeared as Special Publication no. 86. This Report contains the annual summary of the California Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, including estimated acreage, production, farm price as of December 1 or at time of harvest, and the total value to the producer of California crops grown in 1927, compared with previous years. Other statistics covering live stock, county acreage of fruit trees, etc., are included.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EXHIBIT
FOR APPLE SHIPPERS MEETING.

The United States Department of Agriculture will exhibit at the meeting of the International Apple Shippers' Association at Pittsburgh, August 13 to 17. The fruits and vegetables division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is assembling material for a booth which will give visitors an accurate understanding of the work of the division. Representatives of the department will accompany the exhibit to Pittsburgh, where it will be on display in the William Penn Hotel. This is the first time such an arrangement has been made for showings in connection with any trade organization in the industry. The booth will be located next to the registration desk, and members of the association are invited to discuss with the specialists any problems of interest to apple shippers.

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CHICKEN PRODUCTION DECLINES.

The number of chickens being raised on farms in 1928 is about 10 per cent less than in 1927, according to returns received by the Department of Agriculture covering approximately 22,000 flocks, representing all States. The returns showed the number of chicks and young chickens of this year's hatch in these farm flocks on July 1 to be 9 per cent less than on July 1 last year. Returns for June 1 showed 12 per cent less, for May 1, 15 per cent less, and for April 1, 16 per cent less, than on the same dates last year.

The reduction in the North Central States, which has more than half of the chickens in the United States, is about 7 per cent. The Southern States show about a 14 per cent reduction, the Northeast, 12 per cent, and the West about 5 per cent. Nebraska and Kansas, are the only States of large production that do not show a decrease, the number of young birds there on July 1 being about the same as a year ago.

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UNAUTHORIZED DELIVERY OF POTATOES BY R.R.CO.

Chesapeake and O. Ry. co. v. Martin, et al.
Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, June, 1928 (143 S.E. 629).

This is an action by Martin & Porter against the Rallsay Company to recover damages for misdelivery of a carload of potatoes. The plaintiffs, Martin & Porter, were associated as partners in the sale and purchase of potatoes. They resided in Virginia. They had contracted to purchase 20 cars of potatoes from the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, to be delivered at Richmond, Virginia, subject to the right of inspection at that point. Plaintiffs had no place of business in Richmond, but arranged to store the potatoes with the Bowman Transfer and Storage Warehouse. Before the arrival of the potatoes, plaintiffs gave defendants a list of car numbers and notified them that all potatoes billed to them were to be placed in storage in the Bowman warehouse, and to deliver same to that warehouse. The potatoes in question were shipped from Wyman, Michigan, on November 6, 1925, and arrived at the Richmond yards of the C. & O. Railway on November 12. They were inspected by plaintiffs on

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November 16, who paid the freight and presented order in their behalf from the consignor. In order to reach the Bowman Warehouse, the car had to be switched over the tracks of the Southern Railway. Although defendant had been notified to deliver all potatoes of plaintiffs to the Bowman Warehouse, it gave the Southern Railway orders to deliver the car to Harwood's Warehouse, which was some blocks distant from the Bowman Warehouse. The potatoes were delivered to the Harwood Warehouse and remained there unknown to plaintiffs until May, 1926, and while there, they spoiled, presumably from exposure to heat and cold.

On May 26, 1926, plaintiffs gave defendant written notice of their claim for damages. The time which elapsed from date of shipment from Michigan to May 26, 1926, was 6 months and 20 days. The uniform bill of lading, however, under which the shipment was made over the Pere Marquette at Wyman, Michigan, provided that claims for loss, damage or injury to property must be made in writing to the originating or delivering carrier issuing the bill of lading within six months after delivery of the property. Under this clause in the bill of lading the defendant contended that the required notice had not been given by the plaintiffs.

The Court in its opinion stated that through no fault of the plaintiffs there was, as the result of the defendant's negligence, a misdelivery of the potatoes, which action was equivalent to non-delivery; that plaintiffs had a right to rely on their notification to defendant to deliver the potatoes at the Bowman Warehouse and that being so, it cannot be said that plaintiffs failed in carrying out their part of the contract as to notice, when they were in ignorance of the breach of contract of defendants as to delivery; it must be conceded that plaintiffs promptly made claim when they discovered the true state of affairs.

Upon the whole case, it was held that the judgment of the trial court was right and, therefore, must be affirmed.

H. F. Fitts.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 9, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 32

MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS

INCREASED DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Dairy products manufactured in 1927 exceeded in volume the output of 1926, except for cheeses, according to the final report of production for 1927 just released by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Production of creamery butter was 1,496,495,000 pounds. This is an increase of about 45,000,000 pounds above the production of 1926. There were no noteworthy changes or shifts in the great butter producing States in the order named. It is noted, however, that both Minnesota and Wisconsin failed to equal the production of the previous year, while Iowa achieved a substantial increase. In general, increases are reported in the less important butter producing States, particularly in the South, the Northwest, and the Far West in which sections it has been generally known the dairy industry has been rapidly increasing recently.

Cheese production, including all types, amounted to 406,686,000 pounds during the year as against 427,416,000 pounds in 1926.

Condensed and evaporated milk production was 1,855,722,000 pounds, an increase of 122,000,000 pounds. At the same time the great centers of condensed and evaporated milk production, New York, Wisconsin, California, and Pennsylvania increased their output materially during the year.

Increases were reported in a considerable number of other dairy products, and by-products. Notable among these is dry milk. This is a relatively new product, rapidly growing, and one that should be expected to show increases due to the growth of the industry. Production in 1927 of dry skim, the most important of the dried milks as to volume, was 118,123,000 pounds. This exceeds the previous year by nearly 29%.

The whole production story in 1927, with the exception of American cheese, was one of increases.

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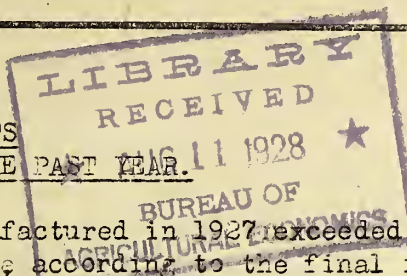
CHINESE PEANUT IMPORTS TO UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1928.

Shipments of Chinese peanuts to the American market during the month of June 1928 amounted to 1,430,000 pounds of shelled and 570,000 pounds of unshelled nuts, according to information cabled to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Consuls in Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin. Shipments during June last year amounted to 3,028,000 pounds of shelled and 309,000 pounds of unshelled nuts.

Total exports from these ports to the American market from the beginning of the season on October 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928, amounted to 50,194,000 pounds of shelled and 14,579,000 pounds of unshelled nuts as compared with 41,656,000 pounds of shelled and 6,374,000 pounds of unshelled nuts during the corresponding nine months last season.

Room 307, Bieber Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

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LESS COTTON MARKETING
COOPERATIVELY.

Less cotton was delivered to the large-scale cooperative marketing associations the past year than for the preceding season. Preliminary figures from 16 active associations indicate total deliveries as 841,000 bales, compared with 1,250,000 bales for 1926-27 and 1,472,348 bales for 1925-26.

The percentage of the total 1927 crop which was handled by these 16 associations was 6.5 per cent, which is the smallest percentage since cooperative cotton marketing was undertaken on a large scale in 1921.

The decline in cooperative activity is due in part to the fact that many of the five-year cotton marketing agreements which were signed by tens of thousands of growers during the years 1920-23 have run out and the number of growers under contract to deliver cotton for cooperative marketing is much smaller than has been the case during the past six years.

The members of four of the active associations delivered 68 per cent of the total number of bales handled cooperatively. Three associations received larger deliveries than ever before. These associations were: Arizona Pimacotton Growers, Phoenix, Aroz., Mississippi Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Jackson, Miss., and Southwestern Irrigated Cotton Growers' Association, El Paso, Texas.

("Agricultural Cooperation" August 4, 1928)

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SPINNING TESTS OF Acala COTTON
GROWN IN NEW MEXICO.

The completion of a spinning test on cottons grown in New Mexico is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is one of a series of tests on Southwestern irrigated cotton and is considered by the department as of interest though not conclusive. The spinning tests, which included nine lots of Acala cottons grown in New Mexico, showed that the average waste from this variety approximates that occurring in similar grades and staples grown in other sections of the Cotton Belt. Moreover, the yarns spun from the test lots compared favorably in strength and uniformity with yarns spun from other cottons similar in grade and staple. Accordingly, the investigators conclude that Acala cottons are unduly penalized when marketed as "soft."

About 50 per cent of the cotton grown in New Mexico has heretofore been termed soft, and penalized in price on the assumption that a soft cotton is an inferior cotton and produces a weak yarn or poor spinning quality. The average cotton classer distinguishes between hard and soft cottons. Expert classers recognize three gradations with fair accuracy, namely, soft, normal, and hard. Though it is assumed in the cotton trade that these characteristics correspond to variations in spinning quality, it is not definitely known what effect softness, normality, or hardness, actually has. The department's object in subjecting Acala cottons to spinning tests was to ascertain whether or not any justification exists for the price penalization to which they are subject.

Detailed information relating to the spinning test appears in a preliminary report entitled "Spinning Test of Acala Cotton Grown in New Mexico" (Crop of 1926). Copies may be had on application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

S. D. WHEAT GROWERS ASSOCIATION CHANGES
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BY-LAWS.

The following information has just been received from the South Dakota Wheat Growers Association:

A recent change in the Articles of Incorporation and by-laws of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Association provides that members be represented at the annual meeting by locally elected delegates instead of requiring the presence of each member at the annual meeting, or mailed ballot, in order to exercise his vote. The first meeting, since this change, was held July 24, when forty-six delegates representing thirty-one locals, elected an entire new Board of Directors.

An important change in the Articles of Incorporation permits the Association to pool all grain as well as wheat. This will permit the Association to gain strength in non-wheat territory.

The District lines of the territory of the Association were redrawn to provide for more equitable representation of the members by each Director. The Districts were so arranged as to radiate from the center of the wheat territory so that future expansion of memberships will not have an opportunity to very greatly throw the Districts out of balance with one another.

Perhaps the most important recent change made in the organization of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Association is the provision for forming locals at each delivery point. At the present time thirty-one locals have been organized.

The Association at the annual meeting July 24 amended the by-laws to provide for a ten-year contract to take the place of the five-year contract which expired with the 1927 crop. The new contract contains a withdrawal clause permitting members to withdraw during the first two weeks in June after having delivered two crops under the contract.

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ONE-DAY SCHOOLS PLANNED
FOR POULTRYMEN.

An item from Tennessee states that: "A series of one-day schools for poultrymen in several counties of the State have been arranged for this month by the Extension Poultry and Marketing Departments of the University of Tennessee.

The object of these schools, as outlined by A. J. Chadwell, Extension Poultry Specialist, is to give poultry raisers information on candling, grading and marketing of eggs which will enable them to increase the returns from their flocks. This is the beginning of a movement to place the poultry industry in Tennessee on a quality basis. Tennessee is now the leading poultry State of the South but hundreds of growers are not making the profits they should because of bad methods in handling and marketing of their product, Mr. Chadwell states.

Complete plans have already been made for schools in Anderson, Sullivan, Washington, Greene, Hamblen, Monroe, Marion, Sequatchie and Bledsoe Counties. Mr. Chadwell will be assisted in conducting the schools by A. L. Jerdan, Marketing Specialist, R. E. Powers of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and County Agents.

CERTIFICATION OF SEED POTATOES
IN MARYLAND.

In Circular 63 of the University of Maryland Extension Service will be found revised requirements for certification of seed potatoes. The College announces that copies of the circular may be obtained upon application to the county agents or from the Extension Service at College Park.

Certification of seed potatoes which began in Maryland in 1915 has continued until last year when the record production was established and 26 carloads of certified seed potatoes were shipped from Maryland to the other potato producing states. Suffucient evidence also has been obtained to demonstrate the profitableness of planting certified seed. The College recommends under existing conditions of relatively high cost of production and low prices that it is of particular advantage to the farmer to use the very best seed obtainable if he is to expect a profitable business.

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TOUR OF PENNSYLVANIA
SWINE BREEDERS.

Pennsylvania swine breeders and farmers are now on their fifth annual out-of-state auto tour, during which six agricultural colleges and experiment stations will be visited. The party also will make stops at farms where selected herds will be studied. Inspection will be made of college herds and flocks at Purdue University, the University of Illinois, Iowa State College and the University of Minnesota.

Leaving St. Paul the group will conclude the trip with an inspection tour of the Central States Exposition at Aurora, Ill. They will then go to Chicago to inspect the stockyards and packing plants. This trip which will cover about 3,000 miles and require 16 days, will come to an end on August 19.

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SHIPMENTS OF NEW JERSEY POTATOES

The New Jersey State Department of Agriculture announces that New Jersey farmers will begin to market their potatoes this week; that while a few carloads have moved in South Jersey the local growers and shippers are digging two weeks later than usual because of the heavy shipments and low prices of the Eastern Shore crop and the lateness of the season. Secretary Wm. B. Duryee of the State Department of Agriculture says that the growers are anticipating a crop of fine quality potatoes with a yield possibly about equal to that of last year.

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Recent releases by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics include:

"Marketing Utah Onions, Season of 1927" by Walter Kingsbury;

"U. S. Standards for Grapes - 1928" (Drafted with special reference to California grapes);

"The August 1928 Sheep and Wool Outlook."

TITLE TO CAR OF HAY BURNED

Curtis v. Truitt et al.

Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri, May, 1928 (7 S.W. 383)

This is a suit to recover the purchase price of a carload of hay burned while standing on the side track of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad at Swifton, Mo. On trial in the circuit court judgment was for defendants and plaintiff has appealed therefrom

The evidence tended to prove facts as follows: Plaintiff is an individual engaged in business at Kansas City, Mo., under the name of the Curtis Commission Company. Defendants are partners who purchased, sold and used hay and who live at Swifton, Mo. Plaintiff received from defendants an order for two cars of hay, delivered, and upon receipt of telegraphic order plaintiff acknowledged same by letter. The two cars were shipped and at the same time a third car, through some misunderstanding, also was shipped to defendants. They were advised by plaintiff that this shipment of the third car had been made to them by mistake and were quoted a price if they would take it. An invoice and bill of lading were sent defendants covering the car. In the course of a few days defendants wrote plaintiff, advising him that the two cars had been unloaded and that the third car would be spotted at the warehouse that night and would be unloaded on the following day. The defendants weighed the first two cars of hay, found them short and paid plaintiff according to the corrected weights. Payment was accepted without question by plaintiff. The third car was not spotted by defendants until nine o'clock on the following morning, too late, according to defendants' evidence, to be weighed, inspected and unloaded that same day.

It appears that sometime during the night of that same day the hay was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. Defendants notified plaintiff of the loss of the car and advised him to file claim against the railroad company. Their letter further state: "We intended to take this car and settle for same as usual as soon as we could unload it and we had it planned to do this on the morning of the 25th. This the extra car sent us by mistake." Thereafter plaintiff demanded payment of defendants for the third car of hay which was refused.

The testimony of one of the defendants showed that an agreement existed between defendants and plaintiff with regard to shipments of hay; that hay shipped to defendants had not been satisfactory and defendants told plaintiff's agent that "they could not buy any more hay unless it was right"; that the agent advised him he might order hay direct from the Curtis Commission Company on the agreement that it was to be opened and inspected by defendants and unloaded and weighed and that when the hay was unloaded and weighed the defendants would owe them for the hay, but until that time it belonged to the Curtis Commission Company.

In the trial the plaintiff raised the point that the sale was complete and that defendants by failing to unload the hay on the day upon which they had agreed to do, in their letter, breached their contract and therefore should not prevail in this suit. In the opinion it is stated that when the third car was spotted the defendants' employees were at work on other jobs and the fact that the hay was not unloaded that very day is no evidence of unreasonable delay. Furthermore, there was no breach of defendant's agreement as contained in his letter; that while it is of course the general rule that when a vendor has performed everything that he may have agreed to do and only delivery and payment of the purchase price remain to be done, title passes to the purchaser and thereby places the risk of loss of the property upon him; that the rule, however, does not apply when the parties have otherwise agreed, as in this case; that the agreement had with plaintiff's agent was shown by defendant's evidence without objection and the question was for the jury. Judgment affirmed.

H. F. FITTS

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"MARKETING CALIFORNIA GRAPES" is the title of a publication of 153 pages just off the press. It is identified as Circular No. 44 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under the authorship of E. W. Stillwell, formerly Assistant Chief Marketing Specialist, and W. F. Cox, Assistant Marketing Specialist, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A few pages of the Circular deal very briefly with production and marketing, under the headings: Introduction; General Survey of Industry; Growth of Industry; Principal Varieties; Producing Districts; Brief Review of 1927 Season; Quality of Grapes Shipped; Shipping-Point Inspection; and Explanation of Certain Variations in Shipment and Price Statistics Tables. Then follow 150 pages of tables giving a complete picture of shipments, acreage, packages, prices, unloads, distribution, etc.

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FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 1378 on "Marketing Eggs" which was first issued in 1924, has been revised and is now available for distribution.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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BUREAU OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

August 16, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 33

U.S. TO REPORT ON QUALITY OF CARRY-OVER COTTON

The Department of Agriculture plans during the month of September to make public the results of its first official canvass of quality of "carry-over" cotton on hand in the United States on August 1. This report is authorized under recent legislation. It will indicate the grade and staple of the cotton. A great deal of interest exists in the quality of the carry-over cotton and the opinion has been expressed that cotton in the carry-over might be of such low grades and inferior lengths as to have a depressing effect upon the price of American cotton when the bales are counted, regardless of quality. In years following a large crop of low grade and short length, this contention is more commonly heard than in years following small crops of high-grade cotton.

The Division of Cotton Marketing is assembling from owners the facts as to the number of bales of each grade and staple length of the cotton in the carry-over. The cotton is found in public and private storage warehouses and compresses, in consuming centers, on farms, in transit from merchant to domestic spinner, etc. In form and scope this report will be similar to those issued last year during the ginning season which showed the grade and staple length of the cotton in the state of Georgia and a Texas-Oklahoma area.

The grade and staple reports are designed to provide growers, merchants, spinners and the public generally with current information on the quality of the supply of American cotton, including both the carry-over and the crop.

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TAXATION PROBLEMS MADE SUBJECT OF BULLETIN

"Taxation and Public Finance in South Dakota" has just been published in bulletin form and is now available for distribution by the Department of Farm Economics, according to advice received from the head of that department of the South Dakota State College.

The publication is stated to contain much material that will be of direct interest to the tax payer. The aim is to give an accurate and impartial presentation of the facts concerning public finances of state and local governments. In the closing chapter the author discusses factors to be considered in formulating future tax policies. The author of the bulletin is E. P. Crossen, former member of the farm economic staff at the State College.

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Washington, D. C.

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NEW LISTS OF LICENSED INSPECTORS

The Hay, Feed and Seed Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently issued three lists of inspectors licensed for the various products covered by the inspection work of that division. The lists are as follows: (1) Civilian-Federal hay inspectors; (2) officers of the army licensed as federal hay inspectors, and (3) federal bean, soybean, broomcorn, and seed verification inspectors.

A wide distribution of these lists is being made by the Hay, Feed and Seed Division in the hope that all who are interested may have the information contained therein. Persons who do not receive the lists, but desire a copy, may obtain them either from the Bureau in Washington or from the field offices of the division at the following locations:

Chicago - 507 Mercantile Exchange Bldg., 110 N. Franklin St.
Minneapolis - 103 Federal Building.
Kansas City - 1513 Genesee Street.
Atlanta - 801 Commercial Exchange Building.
San Francisco - Room A, Ferry Building.
Salt Lake City - 304 State Capitol.

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CONNECTICUT STRESSES VEGETABLE
STANDARDIZATION AND GRADING

Connecticut announces that its late summer and early fall marketing program will include the interpretation of vegetable grades and the advantages derived from putting a well-graded, standard package upon the market. State-wide demonstrations will be carried on under an arrangement between the State Department of Agriculture, the various county farm bureaus, and the Connecticut Agricultural College. Earl H. Hodge of the State Department and A. E. Wilkinson, vegetable specialist of the College, are active in the matter.

The Connecticut Department indicates that there is an appreciable difference in prices between the poorly graded and the well-graded product, and gives figures in substantiation of this statement. At the demonstrations will be displayed samples of the standard bushel and half-bushel boxes, with an explanation of their merits. The Division of Markets of Connecticut also is planning to hold similar demonstrations with the fruit men with a view of securing their cooperation in grading and packing a better quality product.

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WHAT SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION IS AND WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES, by D. M. James, has been printed as general bulletin 464 of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture. This bulletin carries appropriate illustrations and gives concise and interesting facts with reference to the inspection service.

COTTON STUDY IN TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA.

"Effects of Methods of Harvesting and Weather Exposure on Spinning quality of Cotton (Texas and Oklahoma - Crop of 1926)" is the subject of a study by H. H. Willis, Cotton Technologist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which has appeared in mimeograph form.

It is stated that each of the tests described in the bulletin is a comparative study of the harvesting methods of picking and snapping as reflected in the grade, waste and spinning quality of cotton. The effect of weather exposure and the time element in gathering the crop also were studied. It is stated further that in general the results of the tests carried on in the investigation indicate that there is no appreciable difference between picked and snapped cottons in strength of yarns, uniformity of yarns, and running qualities; but, that snapped cotton, because of the presence of more trash, is usually graded lower than corresponding picked cotton.

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WEST VIRGINIA ISSUES BULLETIN ON AGRICULTURE.

"West Virginia Agriculture" is the title of Bulletin No. 73 of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture. Cooperating with the Department in the compilation of the publication were the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the College of Agriculture, West Virginia University. The bulletin contains the following foreword: "The information contained herein is for the purpose of advertising the resources and opportunities of West Virginia, as provided by act of the West Virginia Legislature of 1911, and is a part of a program of state advertising for which the legislature of 1927 provided funds."

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HEADWAY BEING MADE WITH NEW EGG LAW

It is announced in the Extension Service News that the New York State egg grading law is making headway and justifying the attempt to formulate rules and regulations for the standardization of egg grades and rules for enforcement. The state is handicapped on account of lack of appropriations for carrying out state-wide inspection, and because it is difficult to educate the producers, distributors and consumers as to the provisions of the law, progress is slow. The "unclassified" grade is responsible for some misunderstanding and abuse. This grade was provided in order to enable persons not fully convinced of the wisdom of grading their eggs or purchasing on grade according to the New York standards to market eggs until such time as they are prepared to take advantage of the law.

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WHEAT STORAGE FOR HIGHER NET RETURNS.

More adequate farm storage is an important consideration in the return to individual farmers of premiums for high protein content and the best prices obtainable for their wheat crop, say the marketing specialists at South Dakota State College.

"An interesting phase of the markets during the last four years," says W. F. Schnaidt, extension marketing specialists, "is that in three of these years there was a decided drop in the protein premium values during the season of heavy marketing with a decided strengthening of such premiums later in the year. Last year low premiums and at times practically none were paid for a time before November 1, while afterwards, when millers discovered the shortage, premiums rose to as high as 10 to 15 cents for each per cent protein over 12 per cent."

The college advises farmers who are able, to store wheat of high protein content on the farm, as by so doing they may be able to realize higher premiums later in the season when such values are established and when elevators are able to handle wheat to best advantage.

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MONTANA SEED COUNCIL
HOLDS MEETING

At a meeting of the Montana Seed Council held at Bozeman last week the principal recommendation was for increased facilities for the germination and purity tests of seed at the Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory. Other recommendations called for changes in the present weed law to provide a better method for weed control and changes in the seed law to conform to the laws of the other states.

A remarkable increase is shown in the number of samples received, according to the records of the Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory, upon which the recommendation for increased facilities for seed testing were based.

Following suggestions presented at the meeting, a committee was formed to formulate bills for weed and seed laws, to be in conformity with the uniform seed code drawn up by the American Seed Council. This code has been adopted by many of the States.

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"NEBRASKA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1927" a bulletin of 225 pages, issued cooperatively by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, is now being distributed.

CONTRACT FOR PROCESSED EGGS UPHELD

Nye & Nisson vs. Weed Lumber Co.,
District Court of Appeal, California, June, 1928 (268 Pac. 659)

The plaintiff was awarded judgment for damages for breach of a contract to purchase processed eggs. Defendant appeals. Affirmed. Plaintiff is engaged in the commission poultry and egg business in San Francisco. The defendant is a holding corporation for the Weed Mercantile Company and operates a store at Weed, California.

Weed contracted with Nye and Nisson for the purchase of 750 cases of special processed eggs at 34 cents, to be delivered upon request f.o.b. San Francisco. Contract was entered into through correspondence and was duly confirmed. Pursuant to the contract 128 cases of eggs were shipped, accepted and paid for by Weed, leaving undelivered 622 cases or 18,660 dozen eggs, which Weed refused to accept and attempted to cancel the contract on the ground that the eggs which had been received were unfit for use. It appears that several shipments had been received by Weed from Nye and Nisson prior to the effective date of the contract and were accepted as satisfactory. It was testified that the market price of eggs declined considerably, in fact, to less than 20 cents per dozen after the date of contract. Weed wrote to Nye and Nisson making complaint of the quality of the eggs, and later wrote requesting them to cancel the order for the remainder. This Nye and Nisson declined to do, stating that the price of eggs had dropped considerably since the execution of the contract, and that in the absence of instructions to the contrary they would sell the 622 cases of undelivered eggs on the market for the benefit of Weed and credit his account with the proceeds of sale. Although Weed protested, Nye and Nisson did sell the eggs and the price received for them showed a loss of \$2,437.80, for which amount they brought suit against Weed under the contract.

Weed contends that the evidence does not support the findings and that there was a breach of warranty as to the soundness of the eggs.

It is stated in the opinion, with the citation of supporting cases, that the measure of damages for the breach of a contract to purchase personal property when the title is not vested in the buyer, may properly be the excess of the contract price over the net proceeds obtained from a resale of the property; that the evidence is ample to support the findings and the judgment; that it appears from the record that a sufficient number of eggs of the quality and character specified to fulfill the contract were always on hand in the possession of Nye and Nisson, subject to Weed's order; that they were what would be termed "special processed eggs" which were candled

before being packed and shipped to the purchaser; and that the system of candling eggs, which was questioned by Weed, is the universal method employed by poultrymen to ascertain the quality and condition of eggs. The chief issue is whether Nye and Nisson were able to furnish Weed with sound and merchantable eggs pursuant to the contract, and the fact to be determined by the court is whether the undelivered eggs were sound and merchantable.

The opinion states further that the finding that some of the eggs were "old, stale, and decayed" will not require a reversal of the case for the reason that every presumption of law favors a liberal construction of the findings so as to uphold the judgment rather than to defeat it; and it must be assumed therefore that a minimum number of eggs were defective. It cannot be said that there is a breach of warranty as to the quality of eggs merely because a case may contain a defective egg or two. To permit the cancellation of a contract for 750 cases simply because a minimum number arrive at their destination unfit for use would be violative of equitable principles.

"After partial acceptance of a large number of eggs, the appellant is estopped from cancelling his contract in the absence of evidence that future shipments are likely to be of the same defective condition. In the absence of evidence as to the condition of future shipments of undelivered eggs, one may not accept and pay for a considerable portion of the commodity and then cancel the contract because of the presence of a small percentage of defective eggs among those accepted. There is a clear distinction between the acceptance and partial performance of a contract for a commodity containing a minimum percentage of defective articles when no such defect is shown to exist in the undelivered portion, as in this case, and a contract for a commodity which is inherently and wholly defective and useless for the purpose for which purchased."

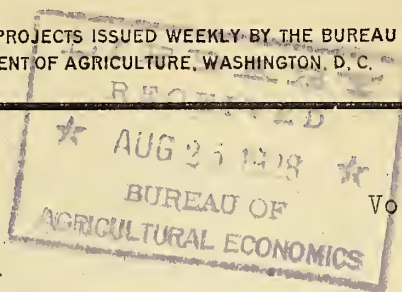
H. F. FITTS.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

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A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 23, 1928



Vol. 8, No. 34.

PENNSYLVANIA GRAPE CROP MARKETED UNDER SHIPPING-POINT INSPECTION.

Approximately eighty percent of the Pennsylvania grape crop will be marketed this year under Federal-State shipping point inspection, according to an announcement by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The last session of the General Assembly of the State of New York passed a law making compulsory the grading of all grapes grown in that State and shipped for sale, according to official United States grades or standards and requiring that grapes not graded and classified must be marked "ungraded". The passage of this law has forced New York growers and shippers to avail themselves of the Federal-State shipping-point inspection service for the 1928 season, and practically all grapes leaving Erie and Chautauqua counties, New York, will be graded according to U. S. standards.

The voluntary adoption of the U.S. grades and the New York standards of marking by Pennsylvania's largest grape marketing association means that practically all of the Eastern grapes which will appear on Pennsylvania markets this fall will be uniformly packed and graded, and will be sold on the basis of quality only.

The grape growers of Erie county, Pennsylvania, have indicated their intentions of securing the passage of a law similar to the New York law to make compulsory the grading of grapes in Pennsylvania.

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ILLINOIS REGIONAL FARM PROGRAMS TO BE SET UP IN CONFERENCE.

Illinois farmers will meet in a series of district conferences during October and early November to develop the first regional agricultural programs in the history of the state's farming industry, the Illinois College of Agriculture has announced.

Conferences will be held in each of the eight farming-type areas of the state, the information and data needed to serve as a background for the regional agricultural programs to be collected and compiled by the college. Each of the conferences will be organized into committees on field crops, meat animals, poultry, dairying, horticulture, farm organization and management, mechanical equipment, agricultural cooperation, community development and development of the farm home.

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Bur. of Agr. Economics Library,
Room 307, Bieber Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL GRADE STANDARDS
FOR HIDES AND SKINS.

The work of developing standardized grades for hides and skins for the purpose of assisting and expediting their movement through trade channels and making it possible to buy and sell hides and skins on the basis of real worth without regard to geographic origin, has been undertaken by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Investigations are to be made by Melvin C. Römberger, marketing specialist, to determine extreme variations in all essential characteristics, practical methods of measuring these variations, suitable grade factors for the various kinds and classes of hides and skins, and to formulate permissive grade standards.

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PLANS BEING MADE TO COLLECT
INTERNATIONAL WOOL STATISTICS.

International wool statistics seem likely to become a reality, according to George T. Willingmyre, wool marketing specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who returned recently from European conferences with wool interests.

Delegates from the wool industries of England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia attended a conference at Paris at which a schedule for international use in the collection of wool statistics was considered. The conference recommended that wool statistics be made compulsory by the passage of laws within each of the countries, making it obligatory for dealers and manufacturers to report their holdings of wool on certain dates and the quantity of wool entering into consumption.

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SHIPPING POINT INSPECTIONS
INCREASED LAST YEAR.

More than 17,000 cars of fruits and vegetables above the total for the year 1927 were inspected at points of origin during the year ended June 30, 1928, according to R. C. Butner, Supervisor of Inspection, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This brought the total number of cars inspected to 210,832 cars, or approximately one-fifth of all carlot shipments of these commodities within the United States. The demand for shipping point inspection has increased steadily since the inauguration of the service six years ago.

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"MARKETING WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA GRAPES, Season 1927," has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PRESIDENT BEACH RETIRES
FROM CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

President Charles L. Beach, for more than thirty years connected with the Connecticut Agricultural College and for twenty years its president, has retired as a result of ill health. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the college Mr. Beach was appointed president emeritus and Prof. C. B. Gentry, head of the department of education, was named acting president until a successor can be selected.

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DEAN SKINNER GETS POST AS DIRECTOR
OF PURDUE EXTENSION SERVICE.

Appointment of Dean John H. Skinner as Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and of the Director of the Department of Agricultural Extension of Purdue University, effective September 1, 1928, has been announced by President Elliott.

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PENNSYLVANIA SMUT CONTROL TRAIN
TO TREAT SEED WHEAT.

A wheat smut control train will pass through 19 Pennsylvania counties and 2 counties in New Jersey, beginning August 27, the Pennsylvania State College to cooperate with the Reading railway system and the Central Railroad of New Jersey in operating the train. The annual toll exacted from Pennsylvania farmers the last three years on account of stinking smut is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels.

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VIRGINIA HOLDS MEETINGS ON
APPLE GRADING AND PACKING LAW.

Thirty meetings of apple growers in the commercial apple producing counties of Virginia to study the provisions of the regulations under the Virginia apple grading and packing law have just been concluded by the Virginia Division of Markets.

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MINNESOTA TO HOLD LIVESTOCK
MARKETING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

October 17 and 18 have been chosen as the dates for the school in livestock market practice to be held at South St. Paul for 20 to 25 boys 17 years of age or over in advanced livestock clubs, the Minnesota Extension Division has announced. The South St. Paul Daily Reporter and the Union Stockyards company will provide funds for transportation and subsistence. The boy students will be chosen from county winners in advanced junior club projects.

BUCKINGHAM APPOINTED AS CONNECTICUT
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

S. McLean Buckingham of Watertown, Conn., has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture for that State by Governor Trumbull, to succeed Philo T. Platt, who died recently. Mr. Buckingham operates two farms in Watertown. He is a graduate of Yale College, has been President of the Litchfield County Farm Bureau for several years, and has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Farm Bureau Federation.

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GOOD OUTLOOK SEEN FOR
SHEEP AND WOOL.

Increase in marketings and slaughter of lambs, a better consumptive demand for lamb, and a continued good world demand for wool, are indicated for the next nine months in the midsummer sheep and wool outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

With reference to the long-time outlook, the bureau says that sheep production in the United States has been rapidly expanding and suggests that considerable caution may well be exercised in regard to further expansion.

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ADVANCE LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES
HELP TO PREVENT MARKET GLUTS.

Although the advance estimates of livestock market receipts which the Bureau of Agricultural Economics issues daily attract more attention than any other phase of the official livestock market news service, no part of that service is so often misunderstood. Because the estimates do not always closely match actual receipts they are sometimes criticized, whereas the discrepancy may actually be evidence that the reports are serving their intended purpose.

Advance estimates indicating the likelihood of excessive receipts at certain points give shippers a chance to divert shipments to other markets, thereby effecting a more even distribution in harmony with trade requirements. Such action, although producing a discrepancy between the advance estimates and the actual receipts, is of great financial benefit to shippers. When discrepancies between advance estimates and actual receipts result from last-minute changes in shippers' plans, the discrepancies may be a cause for congratulation rather than for reproach.

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"THE MOVEMENT OF IOWA'S COMMERCIAL CORN AND OATS" has been published as Bulletin 252 by the Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

ILLINOIS COWS DIFFER UP TO
51 CENTS A DAY IN RETURNS.

Differences as much as 51 cents a day in the returns which different Illinois dairy cows pay their owners over and above the cost of food have been discovered by J. H. Brock, assistant in dairy extension of the Illinois College of Agriculture, in summarizing the records of 4,920 cows tested for milk and butterfat production.

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APPLE SPECIALIST DESCRIBES
NEEDS OF EXPORT MARKETS.

Discussing the export apple situation, Edwin Smith, London marketing representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics declares that "the Ben Davis still will go in Germany and Scandinavian markets where hardness in shipping to remote destinations is of first importance. Golden Russet and Newtown are still greatly appreciated in Great Britain, but British dealers complain that they do not see the quantity of Hudson River Newtowns that they used to receive. At present the McIntosh is not a good export variety and there is no immediate prospect that it will be. The Greening is at present one of New York's best varieties for export because as a cooking apple it is thoroughly appreciated. However, in good years England produces sufficient cooking apples to meet her needs."

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VIRGINIA REPORTS DEMAND FOR
CERTIFIED BABY CHICKS.

Material increase in the demand for certified baby chicks has brought about many requests for certification of poultry flocks and hatcheries, as evidenced by applications received by the Virginia Division of Markets, says J. H. Meek, Director.

Hatcheries applying for certification will require approximately 1,000,000 eggs every 21 days to supply their needs, according to N.A. Loucks, standardization and marketing specialist of the Virginia Division. More than 100,000 birds were inspected last season, and indications are that 150,000 birds will be inspected this season.

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NEW YORK TO HOLD MEETINGS
ON FRUIT HANDLING METHODS.

A series of one-day meetings at important loading stations along the New York Central Railroad with regard to the proper handling of fruit from tree to market, including harvesting, handling, inspection, and proper methods of loading, has been announced by New York State College of Agriculture. The meetings will cover the period September 10 to 14.

PENNSYLVANIA ISSUES NEW BULLETINS.

Five bulletins have been published recently by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, for free distribution: They are:

Bulletin 458, "Feeding Stuffs Report, 1927"

" 459 "Consumer Demand for Bakery Products in 15 Cities of Pennsylvania"

" 460, "Peach Yellowing Report, 1927"

" 462, "County and State Agricultural Organization, 1928"

" 464, "What Shipping Point Inspection Is and What It Accomplishes."

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PURDUE REPORTS ON INSPECTION
OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

A complete report of the inspection of commercial fertilizers sold in Indiana during 1927 has been published in Circular 155 by Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. Approximately 240,498 tons of commercial fertilizer having a retail value of \$8,998,412 were sold in Indiana during the year. Inspectors from the office of State Chemist H. R. Kraybill of Purdue University, visited every county in the State during the year and secured 1,450 samples of fertilizer, which represents one sample for each 186 tons sold in the State.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Sugar-Cane Variety Tests in Louisiana During the Crop Year 1926-27", U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular 36.

"Missouri Described by Districts," issued by the Missouri Board of Agriculture.

"Missouri Farm Census by Counties, 1927," issued by the Missouri Board of Agriculture.

"Marketing Northwestern Apples, Summary of 1927-28 Season," mimeograph issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Factors in the Organization of Cooperative Associations," Extension Bulletin 406 by the Oregon Agricultural College.

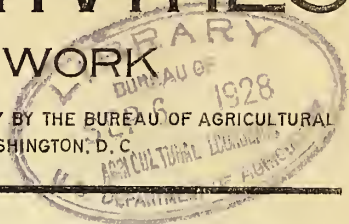
"Turkey Production in North Dakota," Circular 82 by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

"County Agent Work in North Dakota," Circular 83 by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



August 30, 1928.

Vol. 8, No. 35.

FEDERAL VERIFICATION SERVICE COVERS ALFALFA SEED ONLY.

Changes in the seed origin verification service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which limit the service to alfalfa seed but which also extend the service so as to cover practically all commercially handled alfalfa seed have been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Practically all large alfalfa seed handlers have voluntarily enrolled with the bureau as verified-origin alfalfa seed dealers. Last year, 17,000,000 pounds of alfalfa seed were verified as to origin. During that period only a part of the seed handled commercially was covered by the service. It is expected that United States verified-origin seed certificates will be attached to more than 40,000,000 pounds of alfalfa seed this year.

The first year's operation of the service, according to the bureau's seed marketing specialists, has demonstrated fully the effectiveness of the supervision by Federal agencies in giving adequate protection to the certificates issued, so that now most dealers and buyers of seed reorganize the reliability of the service and its value to both producers and consumers of seed.

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CALIFORNIA COOPERATION MEETING DRAWS LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Declaring that the total enrollment at the fourth summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation held in California was approximately 500 cooperative managers, directors, and other officials of cooperatives from all over the country, Chris L. Christensen in charge of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who attended the meetings of the Institute, says that "agricultural cooperatives are learning more and more to cooperate among themselves, whether they handle the same or different commodities, and that they are more willing to discuss mutual problems and exchange experiences than they were a few years ago. Mr. Christensen believes that this attitude will go a long way to strengthen the whole movement and give a solidarity not attained in the past. He says there was a general eager purpose on the part of all those who attended to learn everything they could about agricultural marketing through cooperative organizations. Figures collected by the Division of Agricultural Cooperation show there are now more than 12,000 cooperative associations engaged in the cooperative marketing of farm products and purchasing of farm supplies. These associations have a combined membership of about 2,000,000 farmers and do an annual business of approximately \$2,500,000,000.

LIVESTOCK SITUATION GOOD;CROP SITUATION IMPAIRED.

With the purchasing power of farm products close to the highest point reached since 1920, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports continued financial improvement in the livestock industries but lower markets for some of the major crops, in its September 1 summary of the agricultural situation.

"Beef cattle producers are once again in strong position after all their hard times," the bureau says. "Hogs are apparently on the up-swing of a price cycle. The dairy industry is in relatively good shape, with market milk prices at about the highest level since 1920, with feed prices easing off, and with cows at very high values. Even the sheep industry is still doing well in spite of all its expansion. The widespread tendency now to raise more young stock is evidence of the relative prosperity of the animal industries."

Discussing the crop situation, the bureau reports "a very heavy movement of wheat to market, though more recently the lower prices have disposed farmers to hold their wheat where they are able. Conditions have not been very encouraging in the wheat sections during the past month, the decline in prices having affected the incomes of thousands of growers. Considerable winter wheat went to the elevators last month at prices of from 75 to 85 cents a bushel to the growers.

"Wheat land is being fitted now for the next crop and sowing is under way in Kansas. Complaints of dry soil are quite general. Reports from about 20,000 farmers, made as of August 1, indicate intentions to decrease the acreage of wheat this fall about 2 per cent below that sown last fall. Experience indicates that the acreage actually sown is usually about 6 per cent less than is intended on August 1. The chief reductions intended this fall are in the Corn Belt and Oklahoma and Texas. Montana and the Pacific Northwest indicate intentions to increase their wheat acreage.

"The declining market for wheat has been shared also by corn and potatoes. In the case of corn, the lowered price to the grower of cash corn is offset, in part, by the gain to the livestock feeder. Potatoes, however, are sold directly out of the agricultural community and a price of 25 or 30 cents a bushel represents serious hardship to some of the large potato growing sections."

The bureau's general index of purchasing power of farm products, in terms of things that farmers buy, is placed at 93 for July, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. This is close to the highest point reached since 1920. The bureau's index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EDITORSMEET AT BATON ROUGE.

The National Association of Agricultural College Editors is meeting at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, this week, August 29 to September 1, to discuss mutual problems. There will be a publicity exhibit in which the editors will compete.

CATTLE OUTLOOKAPPEARS FAVORABLE.

Continuance of the present favorable cattle situation during the next twelve months is indicated by the mid-summer cattle outlook report just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketings this fall doubtless will be somewhat smaller than a year earlier," says the bureau, "but the number coming to market during the first half of 1929 probably will about equal marketings during the first half of this year. The present active demand for beef and consequently for slaughter cattle is expected to continue. Demand for stocker and feeder cattle this fall is expected to exceed that of a year ago. No material change in the present general cattle price level is anticipated, although seasonal declines probably will occur both this fall and next spring."

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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENTISSUES PRUNE REPORTS.

A series of reports on the 1928 prune situation is being issued in mimeograph by the California Division of Markets under State-Federal joint marketing service. The reports will discuss world production, California prices, foreign markets, production, marketings, and other economic factors.

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IOWA LIVESTOCK SHIPPERSTO HOLD MEETINGS.

Officials of Iowa cooperative livestock shipping associations will assemble in county and district meetings in September and October to discuss common problems, according to plans recently announced by Knute Espe, Des Moines, secretary of the Iowa Cooperative Livestock Shippers. Topics which will be considered include standardization and grading, recent hearings on traffic matters, auditing, local association meetings, and other matters of mutual interest. Cooperating agencies in these meetings include extension marketing specialists of Iowa State College, county agents, farm bureau and other organizations.

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LOUISIANA ANNOUNCES EXTENSIONSERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

W. B. Mercier, for five years assistant director, has been named director of the Louisiana Agricultural Extension Division. Floyd W. Spencer, district agent of Northwest Louisiana has been promoted to the position of assistant director.

APPLE SHIPPERS HAVE
INTERESTING CONVENTION.

Members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics who attended the meetings of the International Apple Shippers at Pittsburgh last week reported much interest in the Produce Agency Act, United States Apple Standards for Export, and the licensing of produce dealers. A resolution passed by the members of the organization was to the effect that the sentiment of the membership was in favor of a national mandatory licensing law governing business practices and transactions in fruits and vegetables.

Considerable interest developed regarding the difference between grade and condition factors and the desirability of having definite standards for condition as well as grade, as related to the revised United States Apple Standards for Export, and a committee brought in a favorable report for the adoption of these standards. The standards are being incorporated with the Federal apple grades in a single publication and will be issued as soon as the Secretary of Agriculture has promulgated them.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY DUNLAP
REPORTS ON DAIRY CONGRESS.

The dairy industry in the United States, from the breeding of cattle to the distribution of milk to the consumer, is well ahead of the industry in Europe, according to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Renick W. Dunlap, who has just returned from the World's Dairy Congress at London.

The British and the people of western Europe, Mr. Dunlap says, do not know fresh whole milk as the American consumer knows it. Refrigeration and modern facilities for distribution are undeveloped, and the lack of milk and butter in hotels and other eating places is very noticeable to Americans. With improvements in milk handling and in ice cream manufacture, Mr. Dunlap believes the European dairy interests could considerably widen their home markets.

One noticeable result of the World's Dairy Congress in London, according to the Assistant Secretary, is a campaign already started by English dairy interests to stimulate the consumer to a greater use of whole milk, butter and ice cream. Cheese is already consumed in larger quantities than in this country.

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SHIPPING POINT INSPECTION
COVERED IN PENNSYLVANIA PUBLICATION.

Federal-State shipping point inspection which resulted last year in the certification of more than 1050 carloads of apples, cabbage, grapes, peaches, and potatoes at points of shipment in Pennsylvania, is described in published form in a new bulletin of the Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "What Shipping Point Inspection Is and What It Accomplishes" is the title of the publication. The author is D. M. James, supervisor in charge of the work in Pennsylvania.

POULTRY CONVENTION PROPOSED
TO BE HELD IN HAWAII.

A proposed poultry convention, sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Department of the University of Hawaii, is very likely to be realized the latter part of this year, the University has announced. Practically all of the poultrymen have been approached concerning this plan, and all of them have shown great interest. A poultry short course has been proposed in conjunction with the convention.

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ILLINOIS CORN GROWERS
MAKE SCANT PROFIT.

Only in three years out of the past eight has corn been a profitable crop for farmers of east central Illinois, according to cost of production figures collected by the farm organization and management department of the Illinois Agricultural College.

The leanest year between 1920 and 1928 is reported to be 1921 when an average loss of \$14.61 an acre was recorded against the corn crop. During the eight years, the cost of growing corn has not varied much from \$30 an acre as an average for the section, but the average cost per bushel has varied from 52 cents in 1926 with an average of 54 bushels to the acre, to 68 cents in 1924 when the average yield was 34 bushels to the acre.

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COTTON SPINNING TESTS YIELD
DATA ON WASTE.

Cotton spinning tests which included nine lots of Acala cotton grown in New Mexico, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Clemson Agricultural College, show that the average waste from this variety of cotton approximates that occurring in similar grades and staples grown in other sections of the Cotton Belt. The yarns spun from the test compare favorably in strength and uniformity with yarns spun from other cotton similar in grade and staple. The investigators concluded from their tests that Acala cottons are unduly penalized when marketed as "soft".

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APPROXIMATELY FORTY ILLINOIS FARMERS and chicken raisers are making a three days' tour of practical commercial poultry farms in Indiana, the University of Illinois has announced.

OHIO POTATO GROWERS AND BUYERS will make a six days' tour of potato farms in Ohio, in September, announces Ohio State University.

OHIO SURVEY SHOWS
PACKERS' HOG NEEDS.

A survey of Ohio packers has shown that almost 54 per cent of the hogs desired by packers range in weight from 180 to 240 pounds, and that more than 40 per cent are wanted between the weights of 180 and 220 pounds, Ohio State University has announced. This indicates, according to the investigators, that the most desirable weight from the packers' standpoint is the hog weighing close to 200 pounds.

The results of the survey have been incorporated into a new bulletin entitled "Pork Production in Ohio", copies of which may be obtained from Ohio State University.

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DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES
DUE TO LARGE CROP.

The decrease in wheat prices this year has been associated with favorable crop conditions, according to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dunlap, who reports that in the last month the wheat supply situation has changed so materially as to make the outlook for a world supply a little larger than that of last year. Forecasts in 20 countries of the Northern Hemisphere amounts to 2,873 million bushels as compared with 2,800 million bushels produced last year. The Assistant Secretary believes, however, that this increase in supply will be largely offset by an increased demand and by other factors.

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"POULTRY RAISING" is the title of Extension Circular 95, issued by the New Mexico Extension Service.

"FEEDING DAIRY COWS" has been issued as Extension Circular 94 by the New Mexico Extension Service.

"GROWING THE HOME GARDEN" is the title of Extension Circular 96, issued by the New Mexico Extension Service.

"SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS IN RURAL SOCIETY" has been issued as Research Bulletin 84 by the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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September 5, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 36.

RESEARCH PROGRAM PLANNED FOR COTTON COOPERATIVES.

Representatives of sixteen of the leading cooperative cotton marketing associations met at Memphis, Tennessee, September 4, with officials of the United States Department of Agriculture for a two-day conference in connection with developing the department's program of research, service and educational work in the cooperative marketing of cotton. The conference was called by Secretary Jardine under the provisions of the Cooperative Marketing Act, which provides for the holding of conferences with representatives of various cooperative associations for the purpose of discussing specific problems pertaining to the development and operation of agricultural cooperatives.

Chris L. Christensen, head of the Division of Cooperative Marketing, stated that the aim of the conference is to afford an opportunity for the leaders in the cooperative movement to get together informally in order to review in detail the progress of cooperative marketing of cotton to date, and to assist the department in expanding and strengthening its program of research, service and educational work.

The conference will review in detail the progress and achievements of cooperation cotton marketing; the economic services that cotton cooperatives can perform advantageously in the interest of the growers, and problems connected with production, credit, the ownership and operation of gins cooperatively will be studied. Considerable attention will also be given to price and sales policies, and the membership problems of cotton cooperatives.

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NEBRASKA TO HAVE FEDERAL- STATE HAY INSPECTION SERVICE.

An agreement which provides for Federal-State hay inspection service at Omaha, beginning September 1, 1928, has been signed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, and the Omaha Hay Exchange. This agreement provides that all hay arriving at Omaha for members of the Omaha Hay Exchange will be inspected by Federal-State hay inspectors, and that the Omaha Hay Exchange will adopt the official hay standards as their standards. These standards are already the official standards of the State of Nebraska. Mr. J. C. Pederson, formerly an inspector for the Omaha Hay Exchange, has taken the required training at the bureau's hay laboratory in Kansas City and has been licensed as hay inspector by both the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture.

CLIFFORD E. SNYDER HEADS NEW
JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

Clifford E. Snyder has been elected to succeed the Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen as president of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Frelinghuysen retired on July 1 after serving seventeen years as head of the board. Elmer H. Wene has been selected as vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the advancement of Mr. Snyder.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE REPORTS CERTIFIED
SEED POTATO ACREAGE INCREASE.

Reports from inspection officials in New England States and nearby Provinces of Canada indicate that 63,587 acres of potatoes were entered for certification this year against 48,299 acres entered last year, and 24,311 acres in 1926, says the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture.

All states and provinces show a material increase in area entered this year. The acreage in Maine is increased 30 per cent; New Hampshire 61 per cent; Vermont 16 per cent; New York 52 per cent; New Brunswick 79 per cent; Nova Scotia 17 per cent, and Prince Edward Island 28 per cent.

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ECONOMICS BUREAU MAKING SURVEY
OF TRUCK CROP FINANCING.

A survey of truck crop financing by the trade is being made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics through its permanent market news stations. Schedules have been placed in the hands of bureau representatives who will make personal calls on the trade to obtain the desired information.

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WINTER WHEAT INTENTIONS SHOW
PROBABLE EXPORTABLE SURPLUS.

With average abandonment and average yields, the 46,523,000 acres of winter wheat which farmers report intentions to sow this fall would produce a crop of about 610,000,000 bushels, and provide an exportable surplus of all classes of winter wheat, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The production of soft red winter wheat, however, would be so little above domestic requirements that a small reduction below intentions would continue this class upon a domestic market basis.

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THE TENTH ANNUAL INDIANA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION meeting will be held at Purdue University, October 2, 3, and 4. Practical problems involved in the care of the poultry flock will be discussed.

WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS
DRAWS LARGE AUDIENCE.

Forty-seven countries were represented at the World's Dairy Congress recently held at London, Reading, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, according to Roy C. Potts of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Potts says that the attendance at the congress was approximately 2,000 and that there was much interest in the development, scientific progress, and technical methods of dairying and the dairy industries.

The last world's dairy congress was held in Washington five years ago, but it is probable that arrangements will be made to hold the congress at three-year intervals in the future. The next congress will be at Copenhagen, in 1931. After the congress adjourned, Mr. Potts went to Denmark and Holland to study the butter and cheese control service which is supervised by the ministries of agriculture of the governments. In Denmark this control service has been in operation for many years, and the Danish cooperatives make efforts to meet the standards prescribed by the control service. The result is that Danish dairy products are of high quality. Mr. Potts says that an export market takes about 30 per cent of the production of Danish dairy products and that no exports are permitted unless the products bear the control mark.

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PRESS LAUDED AT MEETING
OF AGRICULTURAL EDITORS.

An Associated Press dispatch from Baton Rouge, La., reports that J. B. Hasselman, president of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, in annual convention at Baton Rouge, declared that "if we were called upon to choose between the public press and all the other aids to agricultural extension, we would select the newspapers without a moment's hesitation. They are our greatest ally and the most powerful force in advancing current farm information." Agricultural college editors from thirty states attended the convention.

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VIRGINIA SEEKING TO IMPROVE
EGG MARKETING SYSTEM.

"The present system of marketing eggs has a decided tendency to destroy market quality, and to keep Virginia eggs from obtaining a big part of the quality egg business," according to an announcement by the Virginia Department of Agriculture. "In an effort to have this fruitful source of farm income attain its fullest measure, the Division of Markets has been working to provide a system of candling and grading eggs under Federal-State licensed inspection so that quality may be rewarded and the old system of basing price on eggs of the lowest or medium quality abolished."

NEW JERSEY STUDIES FACTORS
THAT AFFECT EGG PRICES.

The three most important factors affecting the price of New Jersey eggs on the New York market, says the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, are the number of shell eggs in storage in the United States, the number of pounds of frozen eggs in the United States, and the receipts of fresh eggs in the New York market. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has issued a circular entitled "A Statistical Study of Egg Marketing" in which an effort is made to show how the average poultryman can analyze market conditions through the study of some of the quantitative factors which affect the price of New Jersey eggs on the New York market and the price margins between several different grades on that market.

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INDIANA STUDIES EARLY
FALL MARKETS FOR HOGS.

The production of both spring and fall pigs for the early fall and spring markets takes complete advantage of the quick maturing hog, the market demand for light hogs, the best practices of hog feeding and management, and at the same time fits well into a profitable farm organization, according to G. E. Young, of the farm management staff of the Purdue University agricultural experiment station.

Young believes that there is an opportunity for more farmers in the best corn producing section of Indiana to take advantage of the higher prices on the early fall market. The bulk of the Indiana spring pig crop, he says, is farrowed before April and could be marketed before November, but is being marketed in November and December in competition with large receipts of hogs from other hog producing states.

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ENGLAND NOW HAS MORE
FARM OWNERS.

In 1913 about one of ten farmers in England owned the land he cultivated; now about three in ten own their land, according to Arthur W. Ashby, recently addressing a meeting of farmers at Cornell University. Opinion on whether it is advisable for farmers to own the land they cultivate is sharply divided, says Mr. Ashby, well-known British economist, who has been giving courses in agricultural economics at Cornell University this summer. The Conservative party now has a bill before parliament to make special provisions for credit for farmers. The Liberal party would allow the present owners to keep their farms, but transfer the other land to local authorities to let to farmers on permanent tenancy so long as they cultivate it properly. The Labor party would transfer all agricultural land to the state, and let it to farmers on a secure tenure, subject to the practice of good husbandry.

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"TAXATION AND PUBLIC FINANCE IN SOUTH DAKOTA" has been published as Bulletin 232, by the South Dakota Experiment Station.

ECONOMICS BUREAU RE-ITERATES
STAND ON STAPLE STANDARDS.

Another statement that where any cotton staple standard nomenclature is used in connection with interstate and export transactions the description, to comply with the law, must be according to the official staple standards of the United States, has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Willful evasion of this requirement, says the bureau, is held to be a violation of the law and must be dealt with accordingly.

The statement reads in part: "Various translations of millimeter descriptions in terms of the official cotton standards of the United States for length of staple have been circulated both abroad and in this country; and it is now everywhere recognized that these millimeter descriptions as commonly used in cotton transactions have constituted for the most part a grossly inaccurate application of the metric system of measurement."

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NEW MEXICO ISSUES REPORT
ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

Reports on projects dealing with the economics of range cattle production in New Mexico; the economics of sheep production; the status and influence of marketing associations; farm business analysis and historical study with some enterprise cost studies on butterfat production, and the determination of the economic possibilities of the storage and keeping qualities of eggs, are contained in the thirty-eighth annual report of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station.

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DAIRYING SHOWS PROSPERITY
IN NEW ENGLAND STATES.

A decided upward tendency in the dairy industry of New England and New York, is reported by A.B. Genung of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who recently made a survey of the agricultural situation in this area. The price of milk in Boston is higher than at any time since 1920, and the price of feed is relatively low. Coincident with this period of prosperity and expansion, the price of cows remains high and farmers are raising more and better-fed heifers.

The hay crop is considerably better than was at first expected. Harvesting during the rainy weather was a disadvantage. The corn crop Mr. Genung reported as backward and "spotted" because of the rain. Potato growers are facing low prices, although the yield promises abundant return for the acreage. The fruit crop will be smaller than was expected, because of excessive drought and rains, with telling effects from late frosts last spring.

The following mimeograph pamphlets have been issued recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

"Crop and Market Information on Fruits and Vegetables as Collected and Distributed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics". This is a 34-page pamphlet which gives in detail, by crops, the various reports which may be obtained from the bureau.

"Commercial Drying of Rough Rice in the Southern States". This pamphlet discusses the need for drying damp and wet rough rice, the effect of natural drying, effect of artificial drying, facilities needed for artificial drying, bulk bins and bulk conveying machinery, cleaning machinery, rice testing apparatus, and kinds of commercial rough rice driers.

"Marketing Michigan Apples, Summary of 1927 Season".

"Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, Governing Grading of Rough Rice."

"Bulk Handling of Grain on the Farm, Part IV". This is a list of published material relating to farm granaries and corn crips.

"Bulk Handling and Artificial Drying of Rough Rice on a Farm at East Nicolaus, California."

"Index to Summaries of Cases and Decisions on Legal Phases of Co-operation".

"Beginnings of Cooperative Fruit and Vegetable Marketing".

"Marketing Utah Peaches, Summary of 1927 Season."

"Marketing Eastern Shore, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware Sweet Potatoes."

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EXTENSION MEN CONFER ON APPLE ECONOMICS STUDY.

Representatives of experiment stations in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Virginia met with officials of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at Washington, recently to plan for the continuation of the study on economics of apple production in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region.

Plans were outlined to determine the place orcharding occupies in the organization of farms, and to provide a basis upon which producers may manage their orchards for the most economical production. This is the third phase of an economic study of the apple industry in the region. The first included the factors which affect apple yield; and the second included problems connected with distribution and marketing by varieties, grades, and sizes.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 12, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 37.

MARYLAND REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN MARKETING ACTIVITIES.

The successful work of a quotations committee in the marketing of the early potato crop on the Eastern Shore is reported as the outstanding development in marketing during the last calendar year by the Maryland Extension Service in its thirteenth annual report, just released.

Partly as an outcome of this attempt to improve marketing conditions, according to the report, the potato crop was sold at good prices despite a record production.

"Shipping point inspection," the report continues, "was again provided through the State Department of Markets and the United States Department of Agriculture in the principal fruit and vegetable producing areas of the State. The total number of inspections was reduced somewhat as a result of the curtailed production of peaches and apples and less exacting market requirements for these two crops. Nevertheless inspections were made on 1,682 cars of fruit and vegetables for 46 applicants during the season. The inspection covered apples, peaches, pears, potatoes, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cucumbers and cantaloupes.

"The inauguration by the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association of a department of markets for the purpose of assisting Eastern Shore Producers to improve their marketing methods was a progressive step during the year. Dr. F. B. Bomberger, chief of the State Department of Markets, was secured as director of the new marketing bureau and while his services were lost to the State Department of Markets they were nevertheless still directed to marketing work within the State.

"The Extension Service cooperated during the year with the Prince George's County Pomona Grange, the Farm Bureau and other farmers' organizations interested in the relocation of the Washington Farmers' Market. Considerable time and effort were spent on this project because of its vital importance to the Maryland farmers in the vicinity of the District of Columbia. Various proposed locations were inspected, numerous hearings and meetings were attended and plans were prepared to show the adaptation of the site most favored by farmers as a market location.

"The Extension Service likewise cooperated in a number of marketing surveys during the year, inaugurating in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture a survey of the Baltimore livestock market."

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THE 1928 PRUNE SITUATION (Dried Prune Report No. 3) has been issued in mimeograph by the California Division of Markets.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES FARMERS
PAY FOR COMMODITIES PURCHASED.

A comprehensive presentation of the methods now being used by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in calculating the purchasing power of farm products is contained in a new mimeograph pamphlet just issued by the bureau. The following statement is made in the foreword:

"The depression in the agricultural industry during the past few years has caused an increasing number of inquiries to be made regarding the purchasing power of farm products. To meet these inquiries the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been showing the relationship of the prices received by farmers for agricultural products to the prices of wholesale non-agricultural commodities. This method of measuring the value of farm products has not been entirely satisfactory because farmers do not buy at wholesale, nor are index numbers of non-agricultural wholesale prices weighted according to the amount of farmers' purchases.

"The index number of prices paid by farmers, as presented here, has been constructed to meet the need of a better measure of price changes in commodities bought by farmers for use in the family living and for production. The weights used for the index number were determined largely from data collected by the Division of Rural Life, Division of Farm Management and Costs, Division of Hay, Feed, and Seed, and from Census reports. The prices paid by farmers were collected by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates and the Divisions of Farm Management and Costs and Rural Life have contributed much toward the development of this index number of prices paid by farmers for what they buy."

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COLD STORAGE REPORT SHOWS
LARGE OUT-MOVEMENT OF PORK.

A large movement of pork out of cold storage during the past month, with stocks of pork in storage approximately 136,000,000 pounds less on September 1 than on August 1, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Larger holdings of eggs in cold storage on September 1 as compared with September 1 a year ago, whereas holdings on August 1 this year were considerably under those on August 1 last year, are also reported.

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INCREASE IN DUTIES ON EGGS :
IS ADVOCATED.

Increases ranging from 25 per cent to 50 per cent in the tariff duties on imported eggs and egg products are requested in a brief filed with the United States Tariff Commission by Thomas F. Doherty of New York, counsel for domestic producers.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL CENSUS HAS
COOPERATION OF ALL COUNTRIES.

Arrangements for taking a world agricultural census in 1930 have been practically completed, the countries, colonies, and mandate territories which have promised active participation in the census representing approximately 98 per cent of the agriculture of the world, according to Leon M. Estabrook, director of the census for the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The results of the census will be published probably in 1931 or 1932, Mr. Estabrook says. The figures will give the number and size of farms, the area and production of important crops, and the number of each kind of livestock by age and sex classifications. In the Northern Hemisphere the census will be taken after the crops of 1929 are harvested, probably in the early months of 1930. In the Southern Hemisphere, where seasons are reversed, the census will cover crop production of the year beginning July 1, 1929 and ending June 30, 1930, probably in the early months of the winter of the Southern Hemisphere.

Each country participating in the work will take the census with its own organization and methods, following a standard form furnished by the Institute of Agriculture, and will summarize and publish its own results. These results when available will be brought together in world tables and published by the International Institute at Rome, probably in 1931 or 1932.

"Of the 200 countries listed by the Institute," Mr. Estabrook says, "only 60 have ever taken an agricultural census, and of these less than 40 have taken a census since 1900; of these 40 not more than three or four by mere chance happened to take their censuses in the same year. The preliminary work of the world agricultural census began in 1925 with a study of all agricultural censuses that have been taken since 1900. A program and relatively simple standard form of census questionnaire was prepared and approved by the General Assembly of the Institute early in 1926, and copies were sent to all governments of the world with a request for their cooperation."

Mr. Estabrook, in making personal contact with ministers of agriculture and other officials in the countries participating in the census, has made a study of statistical organization and methods, and of the organization and facilities for improving agriculture and livestock production. One of the incidental advantages resulting from his tour, he says, is in obtaining the promise of the proper authorities in several countries without previous organization, to establish statistical bureaus for obtaining agricultural data in the future, and for participation in the proposed census.

"Inasmuch as this is the first attempt to make a world-wide census of agriculture," he declared, "the scope of the census is necessarily limited mainly to number and size of farms, area and production of important crops, and number of each kind of livestock by age and sex classification. However, each country is free to obtain such additional data as its organization and resources will permit."

MASSACHUSETTS STUDIES McINTOSH
APPLE ON NEW YORK MARKET.

An economic survey with regard to the McIntosh apple on the New York market has been completed by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, and the results published in Bulletin No. 243, issued by the Station, at Amherst, Mass.

The study is part of a general study of the consumer demand for apples, effort being made to determine the status on one of the large consuming markets of the variety about which the recent upward trend of commercial production of apples in New England has centered.

The investigators concluded from their survey that "the demand for McIntosh in New York has never been supplied, that the testimony of dealers indicates that the market will absorb many times what it now received, and that the New England McIntosh are in general equal to any that are received in New York, as indicated by the prices received."

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GRAPE GROWERS URGED TO
GRADE CROP CAREFULLY.

With evidences of a record grape crop this year, producers and shippers are being urged by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to practice "careful grading and packing and wide distribution to prevent an unprofitable season."

The total grape crop is forecast by the bureau at 2,844,764 tons as against 2,606,712 tons last year. Of this quantity, California will produce 2,538,400 tons of grapes of all classes compared with 2,406,000 tons in 1927.

"Doubtless," says the bureau, "the quantity used in the commercial manufacture of juice will have to be increased, in order to utilize the crop. At present, there is every indication of an ample supply of all classes and varieties of grapes, both eastern and western stock, and it will require careful grading, and packing and wide distribution to prevent the season from being unprofitable to growers and shippers."

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ALABAMA STUDY TO SHOW
QUALITY OF COTTON GROWN.

A survey of the quality of cotton grown in Alabama is under way between the Alabama Experiment Station and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This study was started in 1926 when samples from 5,000 bales were collected. It was found that 99 per cent of this cotton was 7/8 of an inch in length. During the 1927-28 season 3,000 bales were sampled and it was found that 85 per cent had a staple of 7/8 inch. Through a cooperative agreement this year a much larger number of samples is being collected.

VIRGINIA EGGSMARKETED BY GRADE.

A plan for the marketing of eggs on a graded basis by producers in the vicinity of Harrisonburg, Va., is being operated by the Virginia Division of Markets and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The project has been undertaken in cooperation with the City Produce Company of Harrisonburg, which operates five egg buying stations at which the eggs received are graded by employees of the Virginia Division of Markets who have been licensed as egg graders by the bureau.

Prior to the inauguration of this work, eggs in the Harrisonburg territory were bought on a flat basis, selling at the time the grading service began at 26 cents. The prices offered for the graded eggs were 20 cents for pullets, 24 cents for trades, 28 cents for standards, 32 cents for extras, and 34 cents for specials. The price has recently been advanced for all eggs, and last week specials were bringing 41 cents a dozen. The farmers in the vicinity of Harrisonburg are greatly pleased with the new program of marketing eggs on a graded basis.

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IOWA TO MAKE SURVEYOF POULTRY MARKETING.

A poultry marketing survey is being made by the Agricultural Economics Section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in Emmet, Palo Alto, and Kossuth Counties. The study consists of research into the market agencies present in these localities, the quality of poultry products at various stages in the marketing process, and the factors which influence the deterioration of eggs from the nest to the market.

The county farm bureaus, through the county agents in each of the counties are cooperating with the Experiment Station in securing data concerning marketing conditions.

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"WYOMING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, Number Five," has been published by the Wyoming State Department of Agriculture, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

"AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN NORTH WALES," A Study in Experience, has been published by the Agricultural Economics Department, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth (price one shilling).

"TYPE-OF-FARMING AREAS IN MASSACHUSETTS," has been published by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experimental Station, Amherst, Mass.

"LESSONS FROM SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN AGRICULTURE," has been published by the University of Arizona, Bulletin No. 125.

WAREHOUSEMEN NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGE TO
COTTON BY FIRE.

Oktibbeha County Cotton Warehouse Co. vs J. C. Page & Co.
Supreme Court of Mississippi, May, 1928 (117 So. 834)

Page & Co. proceeded against the Warehouse Company seeking to recover the value of 53 bales of cotton destroyed by fire in the warehouse. From a judgment for plaintiff, the defendant and warehouse company appeals. Judgment reversed.

The warehouse company in its plea contended that the cotton was wholly destroyed by fire without negligence on its part and that it had used such care in regard to its warehouse and all cotton stored therein as a reasonably careful owner would have exercised with cotton of his own. This warehouse was operated by the warehouse company in the city of Starkville. As a result of the fire, more than 1,000 bales of cotton were destroyed. The general conditions in the warehouse as to construction, safety devices, care, etc. were shown in evidence, from which it appeared that no detail of protection to make the building safe from fire seemed to have been overlooked with the exception, as insisted by appellee, that notwithstanding other precautions there was no watchman or person present in the warehouse at night to turn the water upon the fire consuming warehouse and contents. Appellee's position as urged at the trial is that a reasonably prudent man in dealing with his own cotton would have maintained a night watchman; that the fact of the fire itself demonstrates some lack of care on the part of appellant which would have been exercised by a reasonably prudent man.

In rendering its opinion, the court stated:

"We do not think the warehouse company in this case has failed to exercise that care of the cotton stored in its warehouse which the owner of the cotton would have exercised had it been in his possession. Would J. C. Page & Co. have employed a night watchman to watch 53 bales of cotton, while owning same, during the still hours of the night, at a time when the cotton was securely located in a building composed of brick walls, with a fireproof or metal roof, and no place of entrance, save at the doors, which were securely shut and locked, protecting that within, from outside or extraneous things, and nothing to arouse any suspicion at the time of the close of the day's business that anything unusual was about to happen?" ****

"Common human experience teaches us that negligence may not be based on trifles, but must be based upon those things which should arouse the attention of a reasonably prudent person in the care of his own goods; and we have reference to the character and degree of negligence described in the Warehouse Receipts Acts.

"We think the evidence taken in its entirety absolves the appellant from liability for the loss of the cotton here involved.

"Reversed, and judgment here for the appellant."

H. F. Fitts

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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Bur. of Agr. Economics Library,
Room 307, Bieber Bldg.,
September 19, 1928. 4-K Washington, D. C. Vol. 8, No. 38.

ERIC ENGLUND TO HEAD FARM FINANCE WORK OF BUREAU

Appointment of Eric Englund to have charge of the Division of Agricultural Finance, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been announced by Nils A. Olsen, chief of the bureau.

Mr. Englund has been associated with the Department of Agriculture for the last ten years, being engaged in economic research activities both as a direct employee of the department and as a collaborator of the department while in the Kansas State Agricultural College. Since 1927 he has been a special assistant to Secretary Jardine, dealing with economic problems of the postwar agricultural situation.

Mr. Englund was born on a farm in Sweden, in 1893; came to the United States as a boy and engaged in farming in Texas and Oregon; was graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College with a B.S. degree in 1918, and received an A.B. degree from the University of Oregon in 1919. Later he took two years' work towards a Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin; graduate work at the University of Chicago, and one year of graduate work in economics at Harvard University where he specialized in public finance and money and banking. From 1921 to 1926 he was connected with the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he was acting in charge of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and later a professor in economics. His chief line of work in Kansas dealt with research in farm taxation.

Announcing the appointment, Mr. Olsen declared that "Mr. Englund has done pioneer work in the field of farm taxation, and by training and experience is especially well qualified to assume the leadership of this work in the bureau."

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CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER APPROVES NEW EGG GRADES.

Egg grades drawn up by leading poultrymen of Connecticut have been approved by the Connecticut Commissioner of Agriculture.

The grades include Connecticut Newlaid Fancy, Connecticut Special No. 1, Connecticut Special No. 2, Connecticut Extra, and Connecticut gathered.

The Connecticut Department of Agriculture has announced that upwards of 150,000 hens owned by approximately 300 poultry farmers in the state are engaged in the production of Connecticut Newlaid Fancy eggs. A special New England label is used to seal cartons of these eggs, as a guarantee of quality, honest weight and freshness. Lists of dealers handling these eggs have been made available to consumers.

COTTON UTILIZATION TO BE
SHOWN AT NATIONAL EXHIBIT.

An exhibition of the utilization of cotton fiber and seed, covering literally hundreds of manufactured commodities, is being prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, assisted by the United States Department of Commerce, and the Cotton Textile Institute, for the National Cotton Show at Memphis, Tennessee, October 13 to 20.

The department's exhibit will cover an area of more than 3,000 square feet, the main feature covered by a cotton canopy of vivid stripes. There will be an exposition of the United States cotton standards; the utilization of cotton seed and of cotton linters; the processes of cotton warehousing and the workings of the United States Warehouse Act, and the development of new fabrics and dress designs intended to increase the consumption of cotton.

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DAIRY BUREAU'S NEW CHIEF
OUTLINES NEEDS OF INDUSTRY.

The important factors that need attention in the dairy industry today include greater efficiency in production, production of the highest quality in dairy products, and increasing consumption of dairy products, according to O. E. Reed, who recently took up his studies as Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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SPECIAL APPLE MARKET REPORT
TO GO TO NEW HAMPSHIRE ORCHARDISTS

New Hampshire apple growers are to receive the special apple reports issued once or twice weekly during the marketing season by the Massachusetts Division of Markets. The New Hampshire growers are required merely to pay postage on the reports which give quotations by varieties and grades of apples received from local sources in several cities; comment on demand and supply; condition and appearance of arrivals and reason for high and low prices; prices and comment on supplies from competing sections; news from country shipping points; cold storage data; export market news, and brief comment on other native fruits such as peaches and pears.

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PENNSYLVANIA CANNERS TRY
TO IMPROVE PRODUCT.

A group of canners in York County, Pennsylvania, have signed a contract with the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for the inspection of all tomatoes to be used for canning purposes in their plants during the present season. Tomatoes are being graded at the canneries under the direct supervision of the Pennsylvania Department of Markets.

DISTRIBUTION CENSUS SHOWS
DIVISION OF FOOD DOLLAR.

Twenty-eight per cent of all money spent by consumers in retail stores is spent for food, according to the censuses of distribution which were taken recently in eleven cities throughout the country, reports the Institute of American Meat Packers.

The census figures show that of the total dollar, 4.37 cents are spent for meat and poultry. Consumers spend more than twice as much for groceries and delicatessen products as for meats and poultry, and almost as much for meat and poultry as for milk, butter, cheese, eggs, confectionary, ice cream, and soft drinks combined. The figures show also that 22 per cent of all money for food is spent for meals in restaurants.

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PENNSYLVANIA REPORTS 85,000 CARS
OF PRODUCE RECEIVED IN 15 MARKETS.

The fifteen largest markets in Pennsylvania received during the past year 85,000 cars of fruit and vegetables, originating in practically every state in the Union and several foreign countries, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. Potatoes led with 15,159 cars, and grapes were second with 8,354 cars. Philadelphia, the leading market, received 41,290 carloads of produce, or approximately half the total shipments.

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REPORT SHOWS PROGRESS IN MARKETING
LIVESTOCK, MEATS AND WOOL.

The Livestock, Meats and Wool Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has issued in mimeograph a report of progress for the week ended June 30, 1928. The report deals with market news, grade standardization, quality of meat studies, wool shrinkage research, methods and practices of marketing hides and skins, purebred livestock price survey, meat grading and stamping, and numerous related activities.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
TO ISSUE REPORT ON COTTON CARRY-OVER.

On Friday, September 21, at 1 p.m., the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will issue its first report on the grade, staple, and tenderability of the annual carry-over of cotton in the United States. This report will indicate the number of bales of each grade and staple in the total number of bales of cotton as reported by the Bureau of the Census on July 31.

BUYING ASSOCIATIONSSERVE MANY FARMERS.

There are between 25 and 30 large-scale farmers' cooperative buying associations in the United States, which serve more than 250,000 farmers, and in 1927 purchased supplies for their patrons to the value of \$60,000,000, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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MONTREAL MILK EMBARGOIS LIFTED.

The embargo against importation of milk and milk products from Montreal, which has been in existence since March 25, 1927, was lifted September 4, by the United States Department of Agriculture. The embargo had been put into effect upon advice from the United States Public Health Service that the typhoid situation in Montreal and its vicinity early in 1927 rendered milk and milk products from that section potentially dangerous to the health of the people of the United States.

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NEW MARKET NEWS SERVICE FORCOTTON INAUGURATED SEPTEMBER 1.

The Cotton Quotations Service bulletins issued weekly at certain field offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were discontinued on August 27, to be replaced by a new type of report which views the cotton markets of the world as interrelated, and undertakes to visualize market conditions more comprehensively.

Under the new plan, telegraphic reports as of each Friday are received in Washington regularly each Saturday morning from representatives at Charlotte, N.C., Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and Houston, Tex., and from special correspondents at Boston and New Bedford, Mass., and Greenwood, Miss. These telegrams contain up-to-the-hour information on the state of the demand for various grades and staples of cotton; qualities in supply and qualities sought; basis prices, grade differences and staple premiums, fixations, and other factors of importance. Similar prompt information is received at the same time from principal European markets by cable. The reports issued are scheduled to reach all parts of the Cotton Belt early Monday morning.

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BUREAU PARTICIPATES INHOG OUTLOOK MEETING.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics contributed part of the program at the Hog Outlook Conference at Peoria, Ill., September 12 and 13, held in conjunction with the Congress of National Swine Growers.

FRUIT CONTRACTED TO BE SOLD FROM CERTAIN FARMS
MUST BE DELIVERED FROM SUCH FARMS

Houser v. Mathews

Court of Appeals of Georgia, July 13, 1928
(144 S. E. 43)

Suit by W. M. Mathews against W. L. Houser. Judgment for plaintiff. Reversed on appeal.

Mathews sued Houser for \$736.50 as representing the amount due on account of alleged failure of defendant to comply with a contract for the purchase of peaches which plaintiff had bargained to sell defendant. Defendant admitted liability of \$151.90 for peaches actually delivered. The original petition alleged that plaintiff contracted with defendant by oral agreement to sell his entire crop of peaches then maturing on his home place in Peach County, Georgia. A substitute allegation was made to the effect that plaintiff had contracted with defendant to sell his entire crop of peaches then maturing on his own place and also the peaches on the place of J. E. Mathews.

Under the evidence adduced none of the peaches plaintiff sought to deliver were grown on his individual farm, but an unspecified portion was grown on the farm belonging jointly to himself and J. E. Mathews and a portion was grown on the farm belonging to his brother, J. E. Mathews, individually. Further, according to plaintiff's evidence, he had thus marketed his own and his brothers peaches together for many years, and the quantity of peaches actually delivered or tendered under the oral agreement corresponded substantially with the amount estimated by parties to the agreement as the amount to be delivered thereunder. He contended that so far as the parties to the contract were concerned, the peaches sought to be delivered were the property of W. M. Mathews and it was immaterial where they were grown. The reason assigned by the defendant for his rejection of the fruit tendered was that it did not come up to the quality stipulated. Defendant testified he understood he was buying peaches belonging to the plaintiff and contends that the jury was not authorized to hold him liable for his failure to take fruit other than that contracted for.

In arriving at its findings, the Court stated:

This being a suit for damages on account of the breach of an alleged contract, the plaintiff is limited to his rights under the contract. He having alleged by his petition as amended that the fruit contracted to be delivered under the agreement was that maturing on his own farm and on the farm of his brother, he is limited in his right of action to the failure on the part of the defendant to take the fruit thus contracted for.*** In the instant case the sale contemplated by the agreement was not for a definite quantity of peaches, but was for the crop grown on two certain

described tracts of land, which it was estimated would produce the quantity of fruit which the plaintiff testified he sought to deliver. Under such an agreement, if the amount of fruit actually produced on the farms specified was less than the estimate, the defendant could not be required to accept fruit grown on other farms, nor, in such an event, could the plaintiff be required to deliver fruit grown on other premises up to the amount of the estimate. Under the undisputed facts disclosed by the record, an indeterminate portion of the fruit tendered by the plaintiff having been grown on premises other than those designated by the contract of purchase, the verdict in his behalf was unauthorized by the evidence, under the charge of the court (which is not excepted to), and must be set aside."

H. F. Fitts.

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OFFICIAL STANDARDS FOR THE INSPECTION OF APPLES (1928) have been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING WESTERN NEW YORK PEACHES, Season 1927, is a new mimeograph publication by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING (WESTERN SLOPE) COLORADO APPLES, Summary of 1927-28 Season, has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING WESTERN SLOPE COLORADO ONIONS, Summary of 1927-28 Season, has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING WESTERN NEW YORK CELERY, Season 1927-28, has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES IN NORTH DAKOTA, by E. A. Wilson, has been issued as Bulletin 221 by the North Dakota Experiment Station.

RELATION OF FARM PRICES TO QUALITY OF COTTON is the title of Bulletin No. 383, issued by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

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STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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September 26, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 39.

AMERICAN HONEY SHIPMENTS

ABROAD FOUND "OVERHEATED."

A number of recent shipments of American honey to European countries, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture are alleged to have been classed as overheated.

The German market in particular demands unheated honey, and a recently enacted German law classes honey in which the diastase has been destroyed or impaired as adulterated honey, and prohibits labeling overheated honey as pure honey.

Analysis of several samples of honey returned to American exporters, by the department's Bee Culture Laboratory, has shown the diastase to have been destroyed, although in the cases that have come to the attention of the apicultural officials of the department the honeys in question were not produced in the United States, but were simply shipped through the ports of this country.

In ordinary commercial practice, when extracted honey is packed in sixty-pound tins it is not necessary to heat it, as shippers are generally aware of the fact that there is less leakage and that the honey arrives at its destination in better condition when it is in the crystallized form. Heating honey dissolves the crystals and causes it to remain in a liquid condition for a considerable time, depending somewhat upon the floral source of the honey. In no case should honey be heated to more than 140 degrees F. This temperature ordinarily will not destroy the diastase. It is necessary also that the honey be held at this temperature for the shortest time possible.

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NEW JERSEY REPORTS ON

SCOPE OF MARKET NEWS.

Through a well-organized system of market reporting and distribution by newspapers, radio and telephone, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture reports that it is securing and broadcasting daily market news throughout New Jersey and the New York and Philadelphia markets. In addition to daily market reports, the Bureau of Markets issues a weekly market report and another weekly publication on market conditions. Weekly radio talks are prepared and given in cooperation with the New Jersey College of Agriculture over station WOR at Newark. Radio broadcasts are from six stations. The "Weekly Market Review" prints prices and market conditions on fruits and vegetables, hay, straw, poultry, eggs, livestock, meats, feeds and grain, meat scraps, fish meal, and special poultry report.

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MISSOURI TRAINS MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND STUDENTS IN ECONOMICS.

More than 10,221 men received instruction in agricultural economics through activities of the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture during the last two years, according to Director A. J. Meyer in his biennial report, "Making the Farm Pay," Project Announcement 25.

Most of the teaching was done in one-day schools which covered in considerable detail such phases of the subject as cooperative shipping of livestock, small fruit marketing, cotton grading and marketing, cooperative buying and selling, and the agricultural outlook. In addition to this personal instruction, the Extension Service established early in 1928 a publication on livestock marketing which now reaches 830 addresses each month. An agricultural outlook chart service was established in 1927 and by the end of the year was going out regularly each month to more than one hundred banks, county agent offices and livestock shipping association offices.

Much of the extension work in agricultural economics has been directed toward the dissemination of knowledge of established principles of cooperative marketing among the members of Missouri's five hundred or more cooperative marketing organizations. Such knowledge on the part of the members is the most pressing need of cooperative marketing in Missouri, and must precede any widespread improvement in the technical methods of operation.

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FARM REMEDIES SOUGHT THROUGH ILLINOIS PRODUCER-CONSUMER SURVEY.

Designed as a model for other regions to follow, a producer-consumer survey in the Rock Island trade areas has progressed to the point where a vast amount of field data and statistics are collected and ready for analysis and interpretation, according to officials of the Illinois College of Agriculture.

Definite indications as to needed adjustments in the farming methods and practices of the Rock Island county trade area are to be expected to come out of the field data collected from city housewives, farmers, wholesalers, retailers and others. Analysis and interpretation of the data will be aimed at finding out whether there are ways of improving the marketing of products now produced within the area and whether or not it would pay to increase the production of any products now sold or to encourage the production of any new products.

Cooperating in the survey are the Moline Association of Commerce, the Rock Island County Farm Bureau and the Illinois and United States Chambers of Commerce, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Information has been collected on consumer trade, wholesaler and retailer business, transportation, roadside and curb markets, and warehouse facilities as related to farm products produced in the area of competing with those produced in the region.

CALIFORNIA PUBLISHES ECONOMIC
STUDY OF ORANGES.

"From the standpoint of the individual orange grower the possibility of securing increased returns in the future lies largely in more efficient production. New planting should be made only in localities having favorable climatic and soil conditions, and where high yields of good quality fruit can be obtained. From the standpoint of the industry much progress has been made already in developing new outlets, increasing demand and improving the quality and pack. With increased production more effort along these lines will be needed."

This is the conclusion reached by Dr. H.R. Wellman and E.W. Braun, extension specialists in agricultural economics in the University of California, in "Oranges, An Economic Study of the Industry," published as Bulletin 457. The bulletin is one of a series on California crops and prices. It discusses acreage, production, seasonal movement, important markets, consumption, price and purchasing power, foreign trade and foreign production.

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FEDERAL RADIO SERVICE PROGRAM
TO BEGIN OCTOBER 1.

October 1 has been selected as the date of the opening of the third season of broadcasting farm and home information programs by the United States Department of Agriculture. One hundred and twelve selected radio stations in 39 States, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, will participate in the program this year. Farm marketing subjects, as usual, will occupy a large part of the season's program. A full list of radio stations broadcasting the department features may be obtained from the Radio Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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MONTANA SAYS POTATO GROWERS
FACED WITH SERIOUS SITUATION.

Potato growers are faced with a serious marketing situation this year due to the large crop which is being harvested, which estimates place at approximately 100,000,000 bushels above domestic requirements, according to F.M. Harrington, horticulturist at Montana State College.

Potato growers, railroad officials and horticulturists who met at Pocatello, Idaho, recently to consider means of meeting the situation agreed unanimously that growers must make every effort to grade and pack their potatoes carefully, putting only the very highest grade potatoes on the market, and keeping the rest on the farm. The only possible relief for the potato grower, it was said, is to keep seconds and culls at home.

ANNUAL CORN-BORER
CONFERENCE IS CALLED.

The fourth annual conference of the International Corn Borer Organization is being held September 27 and 28 at Toledo, Ohio, according to announcement by L. H. Worthley, administrator of European corn-borer control for the Department of Agriculture.

This conference will be similar to previous corn-borer conferences in that there will be detailed reports by various active committees which will base their recommendations on actual surveys of the work in progress and personal observation of the situation in the field.

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OHIO POTATO GROWERS
GET PREMIUM PRICES.

Ohio potato growers, the last ten years, have been receiving more than 25 cents a bushel more than the average price for the United States, according to Charles W. Hauck, Rural Economics Department of Ohio State University. The average premium to the Ohio grower during the decade has been 28 cents a bushel over the price for the United States as a whole, and from 9 to 50 cents a bushel over prices received by growers in the adjoining states of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Nearby, adequate markets, which could be reached quickly and with small transportation costs have been responsible for the premium, Mr. Hauck says; not discrimination by the public, nor extra high quality of Ohio potatoes. Jobbing prices on city markets have shown no such premium for potatoes grown in the state, but because the location of the Ohio farmer in relation to his markets, is advantageous, and because the potato production of the state has been less than the potato consumption, the price at the farm, which means more to the producer than does the price on the city market, has remained consistently high.

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NEW MEN GO TO ISSUE RESULTS
OF ECONOMIC SURVEYS.

The results of economic surveys in New Mexico, including the economics of crop production on the Elephant Butte Irrigation project, sheep and cattle enterprises on southern New Mexico irrigated farms, and milk production on the Elephant Butte irrigation project will be published shortly by the New Mexico Extension Service.

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MONTANA APPOINTS NEW
STATE LIVESTOCK SPECIALIST.

D. E. Richards of Canyon City, Oregon, has been appointed state livestock specialist for the Montana Extension Service, succeeding R.L. Waddell, resigned.

RAILROAD HELD LIABLE FOR DAMAGE TO COTTON IN TRANSIT

Galveston, H. & S. Ry. Co. v. Tullis

Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, June, 1928.
(8 S.W. 247)

Action by R. A. Tullis against the Galveston, H. & S. A. Ry.
To. Judgment for plaintiff. Affirmed on appeal.

Tullis sued the Railroad Company for alleged damages to a carload of 50 bales of cotton linters shipped from Victoria, Texas, to Burlington, Iowa. Shipment was refused by consignee at Burlington on account of alleged defects and the car was reshipped to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Plaintiff alleged delivery to railroad of the 50 bales of linters dry and clean and in suitable and proper marketable condition; that the cotton arrived at destination wet and musty and unfit for market at said point; that it was impossible for plaintiff to know how and when the goods were damaged as they were within the exclusive management, custody, and control of the Railroad and its common and connecting carriers from time of delivery at Victoria until they reached destination, and the manner in which the linters became wet was entirely within the knowledge of defendant. Plaintiff declared on his cause of action strictly under the doctrine of res ipsa loquitur, meaning "the thing speaks for itself." The evidence bears out the contention of plaintiff as to the dry and clean condition of the cotton when shipped and as to its wet and musty condition at destination, under which circumstances the law infers negligence on the part of the carrier.

The Court held that it was the duty of the carrier to transport the shipment with care and to inspect the car and its contents at reasonable times during its transportation and up to the time of its delivery; that there is no sufficient proof of any proper inspection; that failure to do so shows a disregard of its duty and a lack of ordinary care; that it is no defense to say that the goods were shipped in a new car, as it is the duty of the carrier to furnish proper cars; that the actual condition of the car is a question for the jury; that in the absence of any proof or circumstances to negative any presumable negligence on the part of the carrier the jury were allowed to settle the question and draw every necessary inference of facts from the testimony to aid them in returning a verdict.

On the question of res ipsa loquitur, the Court quoted from an opinion in a case in point, as follows:

"There must be reasonable evidence of negligence, but when a thing is shown to be under the management of the defendant or it's servants, and the accident is such as in the ordinary course of things, does not happen if those who have the management use proper care, it affords reasonable evidence, in the absence of an explanation by defendant, that the accident arose from want of care.*****The phrase 'res ipsa loquitur,' which, literally, translated, means that 'The thing speaks for itself,' is merely a short way of saying that the circumstances attendant upon an accident are, of themselves of such character as to justify a jury in inferring negligence as a cause of that accident."

Finding no error that should cause reversal, the judgment of the trial court was affirmed.

H. F. Fitts

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"Taxation and Public Finance in South Dakota" has been issued as Bulletin 232 by the South Dakota Experiment Station, Brookings, S. D.

"Equalizing Library Opportunities in South Dakota" has been issued as Bulletin 233 by the South Dakota Experiment Station.

"Profitable Farming Systems for the Intensive Spring Wheat Area in South Dakota," has been issued as Bulletin 235 by the South Dakota Experiment Station.

"Handbook of United States Standards for Soybeans" has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Grapes in 1928" is a special mimeographed report, now available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is dated September 5, and discusses crop and market prospects for 1928 grapes.

"Marketing Western New York Pears, Season 1927," has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing Western New York Cabbage, Season 1927-28," has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Statistics of Farm Animals and Animal Products" has been issued as Separate from Department of Agriculture Yearbook 1927, No. 976.

"South Dakota Potatoes, - Production, Prices, Destinations," has been published as Bulletin 234 by the South Dakota Experiment Station, Brookings, S. D.

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STATE AND FEDERAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 3, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 40.

H. R. TOLLEY APPOINTED ASSISTANT CHIEF,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

The promotion of Howard R. Tolley to the post of assistant chief in charge of research of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been announced by Nils A. Olsen, chief of the bureau.

Mr. Tolley has been connected with the Department of Agriculture for thirteen years, during which time he has been successively promoted in the performance of increasingly important economic research. He has been in charge of the Division of Farm Management and Costs in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics since 1926, and is regarded as an authority on problems connected with the organization and management of farms, cropping systems, the place of livestock in the agriculture of different regions, the use of improved machinery, and the adjustment of agricultural production to market demands.

Mr. Tolley was born on a farm in Howard County, Indiana, in 1889. He is a graduate of the University of Indiana where he received the degree of A.B. in 1910. He entered government service in 1912. He has been especially active in recent years in the preparation of outlook reports, and in his new capacity he will direct and coordinate the research activities of the bureau.

"Mr. Tolley's intimate contact with the problems of agriculture, coupled with his knowledge of economic research, gained through his years of experience in the bureau," said Mr. Olsen in announcing the appointment, "admirably qualifies him to direct the bureau's research activities along the most fruitful lines."

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EXPANDS SCOPE OF FEDERAL
EGG SHIPMENT REPORTS.

Arrangements for weekly reports on carlot shipments of eggs from Utah and Idaho to eastern markets have been made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with railroads which handle these shipments. Provision has been made also for the more prompt sending of the reports which are already being furnished by the railroads in Oregon, Washington and California. The information will be compiled at the bureau's San Francisco office and issued from there weekly.

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THE NEW YORK LIVE POULTRY EXCHANGE began operations September 7. The plan of operation contemplates the sale of poultry at the exchange auction room.

ANIMAL INDUSTRIES STIMULATED
BY REDUCED FEED PRICES.

A stimulus to increased production of hogs, cattle and dairy animals is seen by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the increased feed crops this year.

Livestock producers, including dairymen, cattlemen, hog and sheep raisers, says the bureau in its October 1 report on the agricultural situation, are in relatively good shape, with the presumption that livestock prices and the prospective feed situation may stimulate increased production of animals.

Cattlemen already are beginning to enlarge their herds, the bureau reports, but some time is required to produce and raise steers, and to get heifer calves grown into milk cows. Meantime there is more or less widespread complaint among consumers over the increased prices of meat, particularly beef and veal.

The current meat price situation "is inevitable," says the bureau. "For six years, beginning in 1920, the cattle industry was flat on its back, with western cattlemen going bankrupt on all sides and their stock almost without market value. It is doubtful if this country ever witnessed a more acute case of distress in its agricultural industries than this depression in cattle.

"Slowly and painfully the cattle industry liquidated its surplus, reduced its breeding herds, and is recovering from its financial wounds. The consuming community was told again and again that the outcome would surely be a period of cattle scarcity and high prices. Now we are up against that period."

Discussing the crop situation, the bureau says:

"October is the great harvest month and the crop story of this year will soon be complete. Among the principal cash crops, cotton was forecast September 1 at 14,439,000 bales, compared with 13,000,000 bales produced last year; wheat is a somewhat larger crop than last year; the same is true of fruit, while potatoes are generally supposed to be a larger crop than we have had in several years. There has been some local blight damage to potatoes; the crop will be dug this month and its actual yield more definitely known.

"The feed crops are abundant, grain being decidedly more so than last year. The corn crop is materially larger. Moreover, in spite of its late planting it made such rapid progress during the summer as to be fairly well matured before the first frosts. The eastern Corn Belt, which had almost a failure of the crop last season, has ample corn this time, whereas the southern States are estimated to have about 14 per cent less corn than last year.

"Oats are a decidedly heavier crop this season than last, the September 1 estimate indicating nearly 300,000,000 bushels more. This abundance of feed grains, coupled with a hay crop of about average size, will tend to strengthen the position of the livestock industries during the coming year."

TURKEY GRADING A FEATURE
THIS YEAR.

Increased interest in turkey grading both in packing plants and retail outlets is being manifested this year. Poultry marketing specialists of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have been meeting with representatives of the Texas Poultry and Egg Shippers Association, the Texas Carlot Butter, Egg and Poultry Association, and the Texas Department of Agriculture, regarding plans and possible arrangements for the grading of turkeys at packing plants and shipping points for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. Several chain store organizations and distributors in northern markets have asked for the grading service this year.

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NEWHOUSE APPOINTED TO STUDY
FOREIGN DRIED FRUIT MARKETS.

Milton J. Newhouse, manager of the North Pacific Prune Growers Exchange since 1924, has been given a temporary appointment by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for research and investigational work relating to the possibilities for market development of the American cooperative associations handling dried fruits and canned fruits in the various markets in the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Scandinavia, and other European countries. He will study future market potentialities and market methods and practices in those countries.

Mr. Newhouse also will make a survey at first-hand of dried fruit producing areas in southern Europe, particularly Jugoslavia, to determine the competition which American cooperatives dealing in these products may expect in the future.

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DR. GRAY NAMED DELEGATE TO
ROME AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. L. C. Gray, in charge of the division of land economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been selected as the temporary delegate of the United States to the Ninth General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The assembly convenes October 10 and will continue in session about two weeks. Dr. Gray and Asher Hobson, permanent delegate of this country to the Institute, probably will be the only representatives of this Government in the General Assembly this year, instead of the usual delegation of 8 or 10 in former years.

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ACCURATE LIVESTOCK WEIGHTS
IMPORTANT IN MARKET PRICES.

Accurate weighting of livestock at markets subject to the packers and stockyards act is receiving close attention by the United States Department of Agriculture. Secretary Jardine points out that although prices are very

EXPANSION OF FRUIT AND
VEGETABLE INDUSTRY SHOWN.

Additional evidence of the remarkable expansion of the fruit and vegetable industry in the United States in recent years, due to steadily increasing population, the changing food habits of the American people, and the ability to buy products formerly considered luxuries, is presented in recent statistics compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau's figures on shipments of lettuce, for example, show an increase of nearly 12,000 cars in 1926 as compared with the year 1924; peaches an increase of nearly 20,000 cars, sweet potatoes about 7,500 cars; apples 16,000 cars, and watermelons 10,000 cars. The figures on these and other products cover only rail and boat shipments, but there has been also a tremendous unmeasured expansion in shipments of many products by motor truck.

The bureau's statistics on carlot shipments and unloads of important fruits and vegetables for the calendar years 1924-26 have been published in Statistical Bulletin No. 23-S, "Carlot Shipments and Unloads of Important Fruits and Vegetables."

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MARKET SURVEY PLANNED BY
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT.

A survey of marketing possibilities in New Jersey is being made by the local Bureau of Markets. Preliminary to making recommendations the bureau is making a kind of census of market facilities already in existence.

The bureau recently issued a circular entitled "A Statistical Study of Egg Marketing", which is intended to help poultrymen analyze market conditions.

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COSTS \$1100 TO EQUIP
IOWA FARM.

The average investment in equipment on the Iowa County farms where complete cost accounts were kept last year was \$1100, or \$8.44 for each acre of crops produced, according to the Iowa Extension Service. Of this amount, \$680 was classed as regular horse-drawn equipment, and the remaining \$420, not horse-drawn, was classified as special equipment used directly for some enterprise such as the hogs or cattle.

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ONLY SLIGHTLY MORE THAN ONE PER CENT of the white potato crop in Ohio moved to market in carlots last year. In the same year, 19 cities, in Ohio and adjacent states, reported the unloading of only 213 carlots of Ohio potatoes, among a total of 25,113 cars from all sources.

INITIAL CARRIER NOT LIABLE FOR DAMAGE TO PERISHABLES
UPON RECONSIGNMENT *

Gentile Bros. Co. v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co.
(Supreme Court of Florida, July, 1928 (117 So.890))

Action by Gentile against Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. Judgment for defendant and plaintiff brings error. Affirmed.

In an action brought against the initial carrier for damages to an interstate shipment of a carload of oranges caused by delay in transit and negligent handling, it was stipulated that the bill of lading used by defendant company was from a point in Florida to New York City; that the car was delivered by defendant to Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Co. at Acca, Va., and was by said R.F. & P.R.R. Co. delivered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Potomac Yards, Virginia, and arrived at New York where it was unloaded.

While car was in transit Gentile telegraphed the agent of the Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. and ordered the shipment diverted to Boston, Mass. It appears these instructions were promptly transmitted by agent of initial carrier to the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at New York, but at the time of the receipt of message all clerks had left the office and no action was taken on the shipment by the Pennsylvania R. R. until a day or two following. The car was then reiced and forwarded to Boston.

Contained in the bill of lading is the following provision:
"No carrier shall be responsible for any loss or damage resulting directly or indirectly from change of route or destination made under the provisions of this contract." In arrivisng at its decision, the Court stated:

"This being an interstate shipment, it was controlled by the federal statute, which makes the initial carrier liable for any loss, damage, or injury to shipments 'transported on a through bill of lading' issued by the initial carrier. In this case the injury was not done during the transportation of the 'through bill of lading' issued by the defendant initial carrier; but the injury occurred during a further transit after a reconsignment by the shipper. The order of reconsignment was transmitted through the defendant initial carrier, but there was no delay, fault, or negligence of the defendant initial carrier in transmitting the order for reconsignment of the shipment to a point beyond the destination stated in the through bill of lading issued to the plaintiff by the defendant initial carrier. The bill of lading contained no provision for reconsignment, as in *Starks Co. v. Mich. C. R. Co.*, 207 Ill. App. 333, and the undertaking of the defendant initial carrier, under the federal statute, before the amendment of July 3, 1926 (49 USCA Sec. 20 (11)), did not impose liability for loss, damage, or injury to interstate shipments after they are reconsigned and are in transit to

* Law now amended.

points beyond the destination stated in the bill of lading issued by the initial carrier, where the bill of lading does not provide for reconsignment and the fault of the initial carrier does not proximately contribute to the injury sustained."

The amendment of July 3, 1926, to the federal statute, providing that liability imposed upon the initial carrier of interstate shipments "shall also apply in the case of property reconsigned or diverted in accordance with the acceptable tariffs filed as in this Act provided" is not applicable to this case since the shipment was made prior to the date of the amendment. Continuing, the Court stated:

"The mere fact that the order to ship to Boston, Mass., was transmitted to the terminal carrier at New York through the initial carrier, does not render the initial carrier liable for loss, damage, or injury to the shipment after the reconsignment from the original destination; the initial carrier not being at fault in transmitting the order or otherwise contributing to the injury sustained."

E. F. Fitts

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Marketing Kentucky Eggs" has been issued as Bulletin 283, by the Kentucky Experiment Station at Lexington, Ky.

"Feeding the Dairy Herd for Profit," is the title of Bulletin 231 by the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, Brookings, S. D.

"Statistics of Grains", and "Statistics of Fruits and Vegetables" have been issued as Yearbook Separates by the Department of Agriculture.

"Relation of Farm Prices to Quality of Cotton," has been issued as Bulletin 383 by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Tex.

"Carlot Shipments and Unloads of Important Fruits and Vegetables, years 1924-26," has been issued as Statistical Bulletin 23 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Official United States Standards for Grades of Veal and Calf Carcasses," are covered in a printed leaflet by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The Policy of the Government Toward Agricultural Cooperation, has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 10, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 41.

SECRETARY JARDINE SUGGESTS HEAVIER FEEDING OF CORN CROP THIS YEAR.

The additional feeding of 50,000,000 bushels of corn to cattle and hogs this year, in the opinion of Secretary Jardine of the United States Department of Agriculture, would be "of direct benefit to agriculture with minimum disturbance of prices for all the commodities involved."

Secretary Jardine points out, however, the inadvisability of producing hogs heavier than the desirable market weight, inasmuch as the price discrimination against too heavy hogs would serve to offset the value of the extra weight.

"An increase of 5 pounds in the weight of the average hog," he says, "is about as far as hog feeders should plan to go this year since any further material increase would be likely to affect quality, depress prices, and be otherwise inadvisable." An average increase of 5 pounds in the weight of the 45,000,000 hogs fed on the 1928 corn crop would mean the consumption of about 20,000,000 additional bushels.

In Secretary Jardine's opinion, cattle feeding is preferable in many respects to that of hogs as a means of utilizing more of the corn crop, and "opportunities for feeding about 32,000,000 bushels of corn deserve the consideration of cattlemen. It takes about 200 pounds of shelled corn to put 100 pounds of gain on a 2-year-old steer. At this rate 2,225,000 steers fed to be 100 pounds heavier by corn feeding would consume approximately 32,000,000 bushels of the crop. This is probably a very conservative number, being only half of the steers slaughtered annually under Federal inspection.

"The advisability of feeding surplus corn to cattle rather than to hogs is plainly evident," the Secretary continued. "Two and a quarter million steers each fed to weigh 100 pounds more are equivalent to about 124,000,000 pounds of dressed beef, or 1 pound per person. This is not a sufficient increase to affect prices seriously or to offset the 10 per cent decrease in the number of cattle killed within the last year. The heavier feeding of corn should be on the lighter cattle, since there are signs of a plentiful supply of heavy cattle in the summer of 1929."

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DR. BOMBERGER RESUMES POST AS MARKETS DEPARTMENT CHIEF.

Dr. F. B. Bomberger has resumed his position as assistant director of the University of Maryland Extension Service and

chief of the Maryland Department of Markets following a year's leave of absence spent on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in charge of marketing work for the Del-Mar-Va Eastern Shore Association.

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HAY INSPECTION SERVICE
EXTENDED IN SOUTHWEST.

A hay inspection supervision office has been opened at San Antonio, Texas, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to supervise hay inspection work in Texas and New Mexico. Opening of the new office has become necessary through the large volume of hay inspection work which has developed in Texas and New Mexico where several large markets, shipping points, and Army posts, use Federal hay inspection. It is expected that with this office at San Antonio several additional inspection points will be established in the near future.

Resumption of soy bean inspection in North Carolina is also announced by the bureau. This service was operated in North Carolina on the 1925 and 1926 crops but was discontinued last year. Demand for the service caused its resumption this year.

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MARYLAND REPORTS INCREASE
IN TURKEY PRODUCTION.

Better breeding and management methods in turkey production are resulting in increased production in Maryland, according to W. H. Rice, extension poultry specialist of the University of Maryland. Eighty per cent hatches are being obtained, the heaviest producing counties being Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Dorchester and St. Mary's. There is less evidence of "plunging" in the turkey industry, Mr. Rices says.

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GEORGIA LAUNCHES FOULTRY
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PROGRAM.

Increased quantity of poultry produced on Georgia farms, and efficient but inexpensive marketing machinery for the sale of surplus live poultry and eggs are the objectives in a poultry marketing project instituted by the Georgia Division of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, reports J. William Firor, head of the division. The project will be extended over a period of two years, and will include both result and method demonstrations with production and marketing. The Georgia economists believe that the farms of the Piedmont section of the state should raise more poultry, both for home use and for sale.

A systematic, visual campaign, in which posters, letters, pictures and news items in the local papers will be used, is a part of the program. Series of field meetings will be held; and studies made with regard to cooperative assembling and marketing.

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FARM PRICE INDEX ADVANCES.

The index of farm prices on September 15, at 141, was 2 points higher than on August 15 and 1 point higher than the index for September of last year. Livestock price gains offset declines in crops.

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FEDERAL DEPARTMENT TO ASSIST
IN APPLE TRADE PROMOTION.

The assistance of the Department of Agriculture in helping to develop and carry on a program of trade promotion by "Apple for Health, Inc." has been promised by Secretary Jardine.

This apple organization is to give special emphasis to questions such as standardization, demand, and improvement in marketing practices. Secretary Jardine announced that the department was especially glad to cooperate in the project, "because it shows the actual producers of apples attacking a fundamental problem in a constructive manner."

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FLORIDA MARKETS COMMISSIONER
URGES USE OF NEWS SERVICES.

Commissioner L. M. Rhodes of the Florida State Marketing Bureau is urging farmers of the State to make full use of all market information which the bureau has made available. He declares there has been a marked expansion in market news service in recent years, which now includes State shipments, diversions and passings at important terminals, arrivals, cars on track, unloads, weather, market conditions, supply and demand, and complete quotations on products shipped in sufficient commercial carlot volume to justify the expense of the service. Commissioner Rhodes also reports increased use of radio reports and special wire reports.

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MINNESOTA HOLDING STATE-
WIDE SEED CONFERENCE.

As we go to press, a state-wide seed conference, backed by the agricultural extension service, the State Crop Improvement Association, and the recently organized Seed Dealers' Association is in session at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. The aim of the conference is the production and use of better seeds.

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OHIO MAKING BID FOR
BRITISH APPLE TRADE.

Better grading and packing of Ohio apples would increase the opportunities for sales in British markets, according to economists of the

Ohio State University who are urging closer attention to these factors. United States grading and packing inspection has been established in some of the shipping points in southeastern Ohio this season. Adequate marking of packages is being advocated also.

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POULTRY EXCHANGE ISSUES
RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The recently organized New York Poultry Exchange has sent out the following circular to shippers:

"The New York Poultry Exchange, organized pursuant to a special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, is now in operation and every carlot receiver of live poultry in the City of New York has joined the Exchange as a member of Class A.

"Trading rules and regulations have been adopted, among which are the following of special interest to shippers of live poultry to this market.

"1. All poultry received in carload lots by members of Class A must be sold by such member on a straight commission basis at a minimum charge of 4 per cent to the shipper and all returns to the shipper by such Class A member shall be on the basis of actual car weights and sales prices, and shall give full details thereof. Such shippers shall be charged standard unloading charges without any rebates, as follows:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Unloading..... | \$53.00 per car |
| Coop rental..... | 1.00 per coop |
| Cartage..... | .65 per coop |

"All members are prohibited from employing anyone to solicit or procure carlot shipments on a contingent or per car basis.

"2. Any member charging more than the minimum commission as herein provided shall upon the request of the committee, file a statement setting forth the details of such arrangement and the reasons therefor."

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NEW YORK WANTS HIGH
QUALITY "BROWN" EGGS.

More high quality "brown" eggs can be used to advantage in New York City, reports W. D. Termohlen, poultry extension marketing specialist at Iowa State College, following a survey of that market's requirements. Mr. Termohlen interviewed approximately fifty dealers, all of whom declared that producers should send them more really high quality eggs. These dealers favor the sale of eggs on a quality basis. The New York market has been regarded as a rather strictly "white" egg market, but Mr. Termohlen says there is a real demand for the "brown" article as well.

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ILLINOIS MAKES SURVEY OF
COMBINE OPERATION COSTS.

Figures on 77 combines used on small grains in Illinois indicate a total average cost slightly under \$2 an acre, the Illinois College

of Agriculture declares. This figure includes current operating expenses of labor, power, fuel and lubrication and repairs, and the fixed overhead expenses of depreciation, interest and shelter.

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STATE QUARANTINE AGAINST BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS UPHELD.

People v. Teuscher (Court of Appeals, N.Y., July, 1928 (162 NE 484))

Action by the people of the State of New York against Chris Teuscher. Judgment for Plaintiff at trial term; affirmed by Appellate Division, Supreme Court, from which defendant now appeals. Affirmed.

Recovery of penalties was sought for the violation of an order made in 1925 by the Commissioner of Farms and Markets under provisions of the Farms and Markets Law, and to restrain the violation of such order. The defense is that the order is illegal and void.

Under the Farms and Markets Law of New York the Commissioner of Agriculture is given authority to order any animal affected with a communicable disease or which he believes to be suffering from a dangerous communicable disease, to be put in quarantine; he also may order any premises where such disease exists put under quarantine so that no domestic animal may be brought to or removed from the premises; he also may prescribe such regulations affecting the situation as he deems expedient or necessary to prevent dissemination of the disease. Under amendment to the law in 1924 it is provided that whenever 90% of the herds of cattle in any town have been subjected to the tuberculin test in order to rid such herds of tuberculosis, and the owner of any untested herd in such town refuses to have his herd tested, then the commissioner may order the premises where such untested herd is stationed put in quarantine. Other provisions give the commissioner additional authority in connection with the operation of such premises and the conduct of the owner thereof.

It appears that 90% of the cattle in the Rome township were subjected to the tuberculin test at the request of their owners, and of the 3,500 cattle tested, 1,600 were condemned and slaughtered. The defendant who owned 12 cows refused to permit this test to be applied to his herd, whereupon the commissioner ordered that defendant's premises or farm on which such untested herd was kept be placed in quarantine and that no product of the bovine animals on such premises could be removed. Defendant contested the validity of the order and refused to obey it. He violated its commands by removing milk from the farm and selling it to the milk gathering stations at Marcy and Oriskany, N. Y. He assails the statute as an unconstitutional interference with liberty and property, and a denial to him and others of the equal protection of the laws. The standard to be applied in ordering a quarantine involves, in his view, and arbitrary preference of some localities and persons to the detriment of others. The classification, he affirms, is unrelated in any reasonable degree to the mischief to be remedied.

Sections 38 and 40 of the law provide for injunction and a penalty of \$200. The commissioner, under the authority of these sections, proceeded against Teuscher, and from the finding for plaintiff Teuscher appealed to the Appellate Division which upheld the commissioner. In rendering its decision this court (Court of Appeals) stated in part:

"We find no arbitrary preference of localities or persons, no classification unrelated to the mischief to be remedied. The plan of the statute is to make the township the territorial unit in the war upon unhealthy cattle. More will be accomplished, it has been thought, by attacking the units severally than by going against all together. *Miller v. Strahl*, 239 U. S. 426, 434, 36 S. Ct. 147, 60 L. Ed. 364; *Northwestern Laundry v. City of Des Moines*, 239 U. S. 486, 495, 36 S. Ct. 206, 60 L. Ed. 396. No doubt there are gaps and leaks in any scheme of subdivisions. Milk from the herds in the tested town of Rome will be rid of the infection, but milk may be brought from untested towns nearby, and sold even in Rome, without offense against the statute. This is far from saying that the purification of the source of supply in a given territorial unit is not a public good. At least the local herds will be sound, and buyers from that source of supply will have a certificate of safety. A class may lawfully be restricted, if the lines defining the restriction are not arbitrary altogether, and the rule to be applied within them is uniform and even."

Other cases involving like questions having to do with the conditions under which quarantine may be enforced, are discussed in the opinion. Continuing from the opinion:

"A different question would be here if the majority within a group could impose its will on a minority for the advancement of its own welfare, unrelated to the public good. * * * Here the good to be attained is not selfish merely, or personal to those whose cattle have been tested. There is benefit to them, but also something more. Bound up with their protection is the advancement of a public good, the preservation of the public health. *Rooth v. State of Indiana*, 237 U. S. 391, 398. * * * Ninety per cent of the cattle owners in the township of Rome have said by their acts that the test rejected by the defendant is useful and desirable. Legislation in this state and elsewhere has confirmed their judgment. Acts of Congress have done the same. * * * The defendant holds out and says the test is worthless. The Constitution does not protect him in this assertion of his own will against a judgment so preponderant. *Viemeister v. White*, 179 N. Y. 235, 72 N. E. 97, 70 L. R. A. 796, 103 Am. St. Rep. 859, 1 Ann. Cas. 334."

- H. F. Fitts.

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"United States Standards For Mushrooms (1928)" have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Marketing Western New York Onions, Summary of 1927-28 Season", has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Vol. 8, No. 42.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM FOR MEETING
OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARKETING OFFICIALS.

The next meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials will be held at Chicago, December 3, 4, and 5, Secretary-Treasurer W. T. Derickson has announced. The following tentative program has been arranged:

Following President Phillips' opening address on December 3, there will be addresses by Nils A. Olsen, chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; C. W. Holman, Secretary of National Milk Producers, on "Consolidation in the Handling of Dairy Products," and G. V. Branch on "Wholesale Produce Terminal Development." Reports of committees on cooperative organization, sales and consignments, city marketing, and transportation will be brought in.

On December 4, there will be addresses on clearing house organization development, by Lloyd S. Tenny, and Dr. F. B. Bonberger; the reaction of chain store policy on producers, by James Boyle; and addresses by Steward Reed Brown, Produce Reporter Company, Chicago, and by Wells A. Sherman, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Reports of committees on crop and livestock estimates, and on legislation, will be rendered.

The closing day of the meeting there will be addresses by Dr. J. T. Duval on "The Place of Future Trading in the Marketing of Farm Produce;" Dr. O. C. Stine, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on "Survey of Research Projects;" Roy C. Potts, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and B. H. Critchfield, chief, California Division of Markets. Reports of committees on market reporting, and standardization and inspection will be brought in.

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CONFERENCE TO BE HELD ON
LOANS TO PRODUCERS.

A conference to consider the extension of credit to growers and shippers through commission men and other distributors in the form of advances or loans will be held at the Woolworth Building, New York City, October 23, according to announcement by Earl R. French, Executive Secretary, New York Food Marketing Research Council. The conference is expected to throw light upon the validity of the many acclamations which are being made concerning the system, among which are that it affords a practical medium for giving growers needed accommodations, thereby enabling them to produce and harvest their crops, which otherwise might not be feasible; that it has been one of the major causes for an undue expansion of acreage of certain crops; that it causes undue periodic accumulation of supplies in markets, and that it has been the means by which commission merchants have experienced heavy losses.

FOREIGN FRUIT MARKETS TO BE STUDIED.

A study of existing and prospective European markets for American fruits, and arrangements for securing more frequent and more inclusive market and crop reports on fruits in Europe have been initiated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Milton J. Newhouse, for four years manager of the North Pacific Prune Growers Exchange, has been given a special appointment by the bureau for a period of eight months to carry out the bureau's program. Mr. Newhouse will investigate the market problems of the various American cooperative associations which handle fruits in the markets of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Scandinavia. He will make a survey of present and future market potentialities, and market methods and practices.

The study will be extended to the fruit producing areas in southern Europe, particularly Yugoslavia, France, Italy and Spain, to determine the competition which the American cooperative associations, as well as other marketing agencies, may expect in the future. Mr. Newhouse will be abroad about six months, during which time he will endeavor also to arrange for more frequent and perhaps more inclusive market and crop reports as they pertain to fruits in Europe. The bureau's program has been arranged in response to the demands from cooperatives and other marketing agencies for foreign information on fruits.

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VIRGINIA MARKETS DIVISION REPORTS ON YEAR'S PROGRESS.

A report of activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928 has been issued by the Virginia Division of Markets, in which are discussed the establishment of standard grades, voluntary inspection of agricultural products, inspection of fruits and vegetables, tobacco inspection and grading, state certificate inspection, state supervised inspection, enforcement of the apple grading and marking law, and enforcement of the weights and measures law.

J. H. Meek, director of the division, declares in discussing the division's progress for the year, that "the main activities of this division are to establish and put into use standard grades for farm products, provide inspection on the basis of these grades, improve existing marketing methods and practices among producers and the trade, disseminate market information, help cooperative marketing organizations in their efforts to improve their service and enlarge their activities, and assist in organizing new ones when expedient."

Copies of the report may be obtained by writing Mr. Meek at 1030 State Office Building, Richmond, Va.

DR. PAULSON APPOINTED TEXAS
MARKETING RESEARCH SPECIALIST.

The appointment of Dr. Walter Ernest Paulson of Purdue University to become marketing research specialist in the Division of Farm and Ranch Economics, Texas Experiment Station, to succeed G. L. Crawford who resigned recently to go into cotton marketing work at Washington, has been announced.

Dr. Paulson for the last six years has served as professor in farm management and rural economics at Purdue University. L. P. Gabbard, chief of the Texas division declares that "the marketing of fruits and vegetables and the studies in cotton marketing which have been under way by the division for the last two years will be continued and rounded out. New projects will include a study of the extent to which Texas wheat growers receive a premium for the higher protein content which their wheat may be found to contain, and studies dealing with the marketing of poultry, dairy products, livestock, and livestock products such as wool and mohair."

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DR. HENDRICK IS APPOINTED DIRECTOR
NEW YORK EXPERIMENT STATION.

The appointment of Dr. U. P. Hendrick as director of the New York state agricultural experiment station at Geneva, New York, has been announced. Dr. F. B. Morrison, who has been director of the station the past year, has been appointed professor of animal husbandry at Cornell University and head of the animal husbandry department. Dr. Morrison succeeds Professor H. H. Wing, head of the department for forty years, who retired last June with the rank of professor emeritus.

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FEDERAL LIVESTOCK MAN TO ASSIST
IN MINNESOTA MARKETING SCHOOL.

A. T. Edinger, livestock marketing specialist connected with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will demonstrate livestock market classes, and grade meats at a livestock marketing school to be held at South St. Paul, October 24 and 25, by the Minnesota Extension Division.

Other features of the school will deal with market reporting, and livestock marketing practices.

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CALIFORNIA MARKETS DIVISION
ISSUES APPLE MARKET REPORTS.

A series of special reports dealing with the 1928 apple situation is being issued by the California Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, California. The reports discuss foreign markets, production, and exports, as well as the domestic marketing situation.

NEW JERSEY POULTRY
COUNCIL IS ORGANIZED.

A State Poultry Council was organized at a meeting of New Jersey poultrymen, at Trenton, October 11, in cooperation with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

The organization is for the purpose of coordinating the poultry interests of the state; breeders, hatcheries, and the agricultural college, and to take united action on poultry matters affecting the industry in New Jersey. The council is the outgrowth of the Poultry Advisory Committee formed by the department more than a year ago.

Elmer H. Wene of Vineland, vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture, is president of the council; Herold E. Wettyn, Passaic county agent, vice-president, and Alben E. Jones, poultry specialist, State Department of Agriculture, secretary and treasurer.

The council has arranged for a large baby chick show at the Farm Products and Equipment Show to be held by the Department of Agriculture at Trenton, January 15 to 18.

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FARM LABOR IS REPORTED
IN PLENTIFUL SUPPLY.

With the supply of farm labor slightly in excess of the demand in all parts of the United States, farm wages on October 1 were about the same as wages a year ago, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The index of the general level of farm wages on October 1 was 175 per cent of the 1910-14 pre-war average, five points above July, 1928, and the same as on October 1 a year ago. The advance of five points from July to October was considerably more than the usual seasonal rise and the largest since 1923.

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PENNSYLVANIA TO STUDY USE
OF FARM MACHINERY COSTS.

Cost figures on the use of farm machinery in clearing fields are being accumulated by the Pennsylvania Experiment Station in a series of tests of land clearing methods.

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STORAGE HOLDINGS OF BUTTER
SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR'S.

A smaller quantity of butter and larger holdings of eggs in storage October 1 as compared with October 1 a year ago are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Among the poultry group, holdings of turkeys are somewhat larger than last year, although total stocks of frozen poultry at 43,868,000 pounds compares with 43,201,000 pounds on October 1, 1927.

CANADA'S EGG GRADING
AND MARKING REGULATIONS.

Following are the Canadian regulations for grading and marking eggs, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

"Every case or container of eggs that is shipped or delivered by persons who receive eggs on consignment or buy eggs for resale shall be marked, labelled or tagged in conspicuous block letters on both ends with the name of the class and grade of the eggs contained therein, according to the Canadian Standards, providing that any producer or other person dealing in eggs may delegate his right to candle and grade to the first wholesaler or retail dealer to whom the eggs are shipped or delivered, in which case the markings, labellings, or taggings shall consist of the words 'Ungraded eggs for shipment only', except in the instance of shipments of cartons or more from one province to any other province within Canada, and provided that the provisions of the regulation shall not apply to shipments or deliveries direct from producer to consumer. When cartons are packed in cases or other containers, both cases and cartons shall be marked, labelled or tagged as aforesaid.

"Every case or container of eggs that is exposed, displayed or offered for sale by any person selling or delivering eggs direct to consumers in a public place or manner shall be marked, labelled, tagged or accompanied in conspicuous letters with the name of the class and grade of eggs according to the Canadian Standards.

"Cases or containers of eggs marked, as prescribed in these regulations and examined at destination shall be considered to be properly marked when they contain not more than an average of six and one-half (6 1/2) per cent below grade stated apart from breakage. Complaints to vendors, with respect to eggs below grade, shall be made to the vendor within 24 hours of the receipt of such eggs. After the expiration of the said 24 hours the liability as to eggs below grade stated shall be upon the person in whose possession such eggs are found.

"Every person who sells, offers or displays eggs for sale as a retailer shall cause to be displayed in a prominent place in his place of business a card as may be prescribed setting forth classes and grades of eggs as defined by the Canadian Standards.

"No person shall ship eggs or cause eggs to be shipped or delivered or displayed for sale in cases or containers which are marked or labelled or tagged with the name of any class or grade specified in these regulations unless the quality and weight of the eggs contained therein is equal to or better than such class and grade.

"No person shall buy for sale or resale, or expose, offer for sale, or sell eggs which are unfit for human food.

"Any inspector charged with the enforcement of these regulations may enter any premises or conveyance to make examination of any case or container of eggs suspected of being improperly or falsely marked in violation of the provisions of these regulations or to ascertain the manner and extent to which the returns for eggs have been apportioned in accordance with the Canadian Standards as required in regulation 10 of these regulations.

"Any person violating any provision of this Act (The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1923), or of any regulation thereunder, shall be

liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

"Any person assaulting, obstructing or interfering with any officer in performance of his duty under this Act, or refusing to allow any officer to enter any building or other premises, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to both fine and imprisonment."

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ACTION AGAINST COMMON CARRIER BARRED AFTER
TWO YEARS AND ONE DAY.

In an action by the Wauchula Truck Growers' Association against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff. This was reversed upon appeal by the Supreme Court of Florida, March 1928, reported in 118 Southern 52.

"A common-law action against a common carrier for negligently transporting strawberries in interstate commerce is barred after two years and one day from the disallowance of the claim, or any part of it, under the terms of a contract between the shipper and the carrier for transportation and delivery, which by virtue of section 438 of the Transportation Act of 1920 (49 USCA Sec. 20; Comp. St. Sec. 8604a) was permitted to be imposed."

The Association sued the railroad company for \$625 and interest, being the loss alleged on a carload of strawberries shipped from Wauchula, Florida, to Minneapolis, Minnesota. The berries were diverted at Chicago, where they were sold for \$580, whereas the Association contends they should have brought \$1377. Upon receipt of claim by the railroad, its claim adjuster wrote the Association stating that as a compromise settlement the company would pay \$300. In the letter denial was made of a large portion of the claim of the Association. It appears that in the bill of lading used in making the shipment in controversy is stipulated that suits for loss, damage, etc. shall be instituted only within two years and one day after notice in writing is given by the common carrier to the claimant that the carrier has disallowed the claim.

Action by the Association was brought more than two years and one day after the disallowance of the claim by the carrier, as made in the letter of the claim adjuster, and the claim therefore was barred under the terms of the contract (bill of lading) for transportation and delivery. Authority for such provision in the bill of lading is contained in the Transportation Act of 1920 - Sec. 438.

Upon this finding the judgment for plaintiff was reversed.

-H. F. FITTS.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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CONTINUED EXPANSION OF DAIRY
INDUSTRY IS EXPECTED.

Continued moderate expansion of the dairy industry in the United States in view of steadily increasing population and increasing per capita consumption of dairy products appears to be justified, according to Nils A. Olsen, chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, addressing the National Dairy Exposition at Memphis, Tenn.

"It appears," Mr. Olsen said, "that the demand for dairy products is expanding more rapidly than production, with imports the last five years more than offsetting exports. The balance of imports over exports in each of the past two years has amounted to one billion pounds of milk, the product of about 250,000 average cows. Despite these increased imports the prices of dairy products have been maintained on a level with the general price level."

Judging the outlook, Mr. Olsen pointed out that population is increasing at the rate of about 1,500,000 consumers a year, and that this annual addition to our population requires 1,435,000,000 pounds of milk, the product of some 320,000 average cows. Moreover, per capita consumption of dairy products is increasing. A rapid increase in the per capita city consumption of fresh milk the last few years is reported and available statistics indicate that consumption of ice cream per capita has more than doubled in the last twenty years.

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NEW YORK PRODUCTION CREDIT
MEETING YIELDS DATA.

Much valuable data dealing with the financing of shippers and growers of fruits and vegetables through trade and other commercial agencies were developed at a general conference on the subject held by the New York Food Marketing Research Council, October 23.

J. S. Crutchfield, president, American Fruit Growers, Inc., discussed the sources of working capital available to growers and shippers and their influence upon production and distribution; six years experience of a number of New York firms in extending loans to growers and shippers was outlined by Earl R. French, executive secretary of the Council, and the causes for commission merchants participation in fruit and vegetable credits, and some of the results produced therefrom were outlined by Carl I. Dingfelder, president of the New York Branch of The National League of Commission Merchants.

NEW ENGLAND STATES COOPERATE
ON RADIO MARKET NEWS PROGRAM.

Agreement has been effected between the Commissioners of Agriculture of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics to employ a joint representative at Boston to prepare market news and other economic information for broadcast by radio over Stations WBZ and WBZA. It is expected that other of the New England States will participate in the development of the plan at a later date, so that it may be made to cover all of the New England region.

F. H. Scruggs has been appointed for the cooperative position. Mr. Scruggs had been with the Fruits and Vegetables Division of the bureau several years ago, and more recently has been its representative in Florida. During the past summer he handled market news services at Hightstown, N. J., for the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. At one time he was located in the bureau's Boston office.

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BEGIN THREE-YEAR ORCHARD
MANAGEMENT STUDY.

A three-year orchard management study will be started in January, 1929, by the agricultural economics departments of the agricultural experiment stations of the Pennsylvania State College, West Virginia University, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, cooperating with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Twenty orchards in Adams and Franklin counties, Pennsylvania, a similar number in West Virginia, and 40 in Virginia will be selected. The route method is to be used in collecting the data. The purpose of the study is to determine the place of the orchard in the farm organization of the apple sections and methods for the most economical production and maximum net returns. A federal representative will be stationed at Winchester, Va., to supervise and coordinate the work done in the three states.

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PENNSYLVANIA ISSUES STANDARD
GRADES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

Standard grades for apples, potatoes, wheat, peaches, grapes, cabbage, poultry flocks, hatcheries and baby chicks have been established by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and made available in bulletin form. The compilation of these grades is a convenient 28-page publication for general distribution.

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MONTANA farmers are being advised that "it is better to market the lower grades of wheat and potatoes through livestock than to sell them on the cash market," in the Montana Agricultural Outlook just issued by the Montana Extension Service. Wheat and potato prices are low, while many classes of livestock are bringing good returns, says the report.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS SHOULD
RECEIVE EXTENSION HELP.

"The extension service is anxious to extend and strengthen its service to cooperative marketing associations," declared C. B. Smith, chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, addressing the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Memphis, Tennessee.

"Extension officials," he explained, "are of course primarily educators. They cannot assume responsibility for the organization and direction of cooperative associations, but within this limitation there are many things which they can do to foster and promote the movement.

Some of the ways mentioned by the speaker in which county agents and extension marketing specialists can assist in furthering and strengthening the cooperative movement are: Advising and assisting farmers in surveys of the immediate needs of their community or State for agricultural products; discussing before meetings of cooperative associations the principles of cooperative marketing, marketing problems, and the results obtained in research studies which might be adapted by farmers to the particular needs of their market; conducting educational campaigns and meetings for the purpose of bringing to the farmer information on the character of the needs of the market for his products; arranging for demonstrations in packing, processing, and standardizing products handled by cooperative marketing organizations, particularly those phases of this work for which the farmer is responsible; and assisting in the promotion of cooperative marketing schools in cooperation with the marketing associations, agricultural high schools, county farm bureaus, or other agencies.

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CHEAPER MEAT AND DEARER
ANIMALS IS GOAL.

Lower meat prices to the consumer, higher returns to the livestock producer, and a profitable business to packers and tradesmen engaged in supplying meat can be brought about by the "elimination of waste," Dr. John R. Mohler, Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, told the Institute of American Meat Packers in convention at Atlantic City, October 20.

Great wastes in the livestock and meat business, Dr. Mohler said, are caused by diseased and parasitic conditions in livestock herds. He declared that the bureau of which he is chief is now enlarging its investigation of parasitic pests that limit livestock efficiency. The bureau has recently revised its methods of inspecting livers and hearts of animals at packing houses. He said that results obtained with 1,600 Rambouillet sheep in the bureau's experimental flock indicated that good mutton conformation may have some advantages and substantially no disadvantages in efficient wool production. An important field only lightly touched as yet, he declared, is the general breeding of meat animals with the definite objective of developing meat types that will dress out a high percentage of edible meat and a relatively low percentage of offal.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION DECREASE IS REPORTED.

The number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on October 1 is reported at 4 per cent less than on the same date last year, but about 3 per cent more than two years ago, and 6 per cent more than three years ago, according to estimates by the Federal Crop and Livestock Reporting Board. The number of chicks and chickens of this year's hatch in these flocks was 10 per cent less than on October 1 last year, confirming earlier information, a decrease of 10 per cent having been shown on July 1.

The 1928 turkey crop in the leading producing States as a whole is estimated by the Board at about 4 per cent larger than the 1927 crop and about as large as the 1926 crop.

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NO WAY OF STOPPING THE CORN BORER, SAYS FEDERAL EXPERT.

The European corn borer will continue to advance into the Corn Belt, although the outlook is not so dark as it first appeared, declares Dr. W. H. Larrimer, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Larrimer reports that the clean-up method of control has proved effective in Ontario counties where complete destruction of the corn crop was observed over large areas in 1925 and 1926. The corn acreage in these counties, which had been reduced 65 per cent, has this year been increased 25 per cent and very good mature corn is now being harvested.

Research problems in the control of the borer are now being studied at six Federal laboratories located in infested districts and in a European laboratory. The search for effective parasitic enemies is going on in Europe and in the Orient.

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OHIO SEEKS BONUS ON TB-FREE SWINE.

Action looking toward obtaining a premium on hogs marketed from counties in Ohio which are free from bovine tuberculosis was started at a recent conference in Columbus, Ohio, between representatives of the state veterinarian's office, cooperative livestock shipping agencies, and county extension agents.

Following considerable discussion, it was decided that an informal committee representing all groups at the conference should take steps to ascertain definitely the attitude of all packers at Ohio market points on the payment of the bonus. The primary feature of the plan is the tattooing of a distinctive brand on hogs grown in territory which is free from tuberculosis, both avian and bovine. The brand, which conforms to a code, identifies the county, township, section and farm, from which the hog comes. When the carcass of the hog is received for packing, the owner gets a bonus of 10 cents a hundred pounds.

ILLINOIS COMPLETES STUDIES
OF GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

A three-years' study of the problems connected with the market destinations of grain from Illinois has been completed by the Illinois Experiment Station, and the results published in a new bulletin entitled "Market Destinations of Illinois Grain."

An estimated total of 215 million bushels of corn, oats and wheat were shipped out of Illinois as the annual average for the five years, 1922-26, according to the bulletin. The bulletin discusses the leading markets for this grain and the channels through which it moves.

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MISSOURI FARMERS HOLD
ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

That beef cattle will make less profit next year than this, that this is no time to expand with sheep, and that hogs will remain on a profitable basis for another year is the belief of a committee of five representing 200 Lin County, Missouri, farmers, as delegates to an economic conference to review the supply and demand factors influencing the beef cattle situation and to reach a conclusion as to the outlook. The conference was conducted by Robert Hall, county extension agent; G. B. Thorne and D. C. Wood of the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service.

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EXTENSION IN HAWAII
TO BE INCREASED.

Unusual and interesting problems will distinguish the development of Hawaii's new program for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, declares C. B. Smith, chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, recently returned from Hawaii where he discussed with local agricultural officials the plans for putting into operation the Territory's cooperative extension service provided for by act passed by Congress at the last session.

At present there are four part-time county agents, one full-time club leader, and one full-time marketing agent on the islands. It is expected that the Capper-Ketcham Act and supplementary legislation, combining the research work of the university and Federal experiment station, will result in some expansion of club work and home demonstration work, and strengthen the county agricultural agent work through full-time employes in the islands.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR FARMERS STOCK WHITE SPANISH PEANUTS (1928) have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Recent mimeographs by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics include the following publications:

- "Marketing Western New York Carrots, Summary of 1928-28 Season."
- "Tentative Schedules of Market Classes and Grades of Hides and Skins."
- "Marketing Michigan Onions, Summary of 1927-28 Season."
- "Marketing Maine Potatoes, Summary of 1927-28 Season."

The following Yearbook Separates have also been issued:

- "Statistics of Field Crops Other Than Grains," No. 975.
- "Dairy and Poultry Statistics," No. 977.
- "Foreign Trade of the United States in Agricultural Products," No. 978.
- "Tobacco Markets Show Cigarettes in Growing Favor," No. 972.

State publications announced recently include:

- "Analyses of Fertilizers, Spring Season, 1928," issued by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
- "Beef Raising in Wisconsin," issued as Circular 223 by the Wisconsin Extension Service, Madison, Wis.
- "Varieties of Cotton for Central East Texas," Bulletin 384, issued by Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Tex.
- "Changes in Body Measurements of Steers during Intensive Fattening," Bulletin 385, issued by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Tex.
- "Soybean Oil Meal for Fattening Pigs," Bulletin 259, issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

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FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR INSPECTION
OF APPLES ARE ISSUED.

Official Standards for the inspection of apples have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. These standards cover grades, size requirements, and packing requirements. Standards for export, as applied to condition factors, are also included in the standards.

The standards have been published by the department as S.R.A. 93, entitled "Official Standards for the Inspection of Apples."

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Vol. 8, No. 44.

NEW JERSEY REPORTS SHOW APPLE SALES ON FARMS.

Reports of apple sales on farms are a new feature of the market news service of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets. The new service has been inaugurated to acquaint New Jersey farmers with the latest quotations and to aid them in obtaining the best possible prices for their product.

The great increase in the use of motor trucks for marketing has enabled New Jersey growers to make frequent sales of their apples on the farm to buyers from nearby cities. This has created a problem in some sections, particularly where apples are more or less of secondary interest, dairying being paramount, as many growers do not know the value of their product.

The bureau has endeavored to correct this situation by obtaining a daily report of actual sales of apples at the farm by leading growers who are well posted and who should know what is the market for their particular quality, grade and pack of fruit.

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NO SURPLUS SUPPLY OF CANADIAN BREAD WHEAT.

Inspections of Canadian wheat to date indicate that the effective supply of Canadian bread wheat from this year's crop may be no larger than from last year's crop, Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture has announced. It is becoming more apparent, he says, that the frosts seriously damaged the Canadian crop, and dockage is reported to be unusually heavy. Consequently, a large proportion of this year's crop is below contract grade, and much more wheat than last year is being classed as feed.

"On August 23," Secretary Jardine declares, "the department pointed out that this year's increased supply of wheat (American) would be offset by increased demand and other factors. On September 12, I pointed out that the large amount of wheat thrown on the markets by farmers was unduly depressing the prices. I advised farmers to hold their wheat. I see nothing in the situation now to change this advice."

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A PUBLIC HEARING to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine on account of the satin moth in the State of Vermont will be held at 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. at 10 a.m., November 12.

LIVESTOCK SITUATION SUSTAINS
FARM PURCHASING POWER.

Despite production of all crops of approximately 5 per cent more than last year's harvest, the purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities continues within ten per cent of the 1909-14 pre-war parity, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its November 1 report on the agricultural situation. The chief sustaining influence is the favorable position of the livestock industries.

A considerable revival of stock feeding in the central grain regions is reported by the bureau. The early movement of feeder cattle was very heavy, nearly fifty per cent more cattle than last year moving into the Corn Belt through public stockyards in July, August, and September. Shipments of feeder lambs into the Corn Belt during the same period, through public markets, were 17 per cent larger than last year's.

The principal feed and food crops are now practically all under cover, and the new crops have begun a substantial market movement. In most cases, prices reflect the larger supply as compared with last year's production. Hay of the alfalfa and clover mixture classes has been selling rather better than during last season, whereas the wheat and potato markets have been unsatisfactory to growers. The leading corn and oats regions are finding some consolation in the current prices of cattle and hogs.

Students of the corn situation, says the bureau, see a rather striking similarity this year with the season of 1925. The supply of corn is like that year's supply and we are now in a similar phase of the corn-hog cycle. Years of large corn crops are not usually profitable years for the man who sells corn, unless he sells early before cash prices drop, or very late after they have risen.

Discussing the corn situation at length, however, the report states that "despite the likeness of the present corn price situation to that of three years ago, there are some things which suggest that the level of prices will be somewhat higher, and that the seasonal decline may be delayed. The European crop appears likely to be about 20 per cent smaller than in 1925, and, unless the Argentine crop turns out to be a large one, this should help the export demand for American corn.

"Furthermore," the report continues, "cattle prices are now much better than in the fall of 1925, so that, if Corn Belt farmers can get feeder cattle, this may increase the demand for feeding corn over what it was three years ago. In addition, it is well to note that prices are holding up better than they were in 1925. Cash corn has been selling about 10 or 12 cents higher, and December futures about 4 cents higher than at this season in 1925."

TRUCKING OF PERISHABLES
INCREASING IN NEW JERSEY.

Truck receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables from New Jersey the last three months exceeded the rail receipts in the New York market to the equivalent of over 1,000 carlots, a survey just completed by the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture reveals. Of the 6,600 carlot equivalent of produce received by truck from all sections, New Jersey supplied from 60 to 65 per cent of these receipts.

During July, August and September there was received in New York about 7,300 carloads of produce from New Jersey. This is equal to about 13 per cent of the total amount of the fresh produce received in New York from all sections of the country during the period covered.

Only a few years ago, practically all produce was shipped to New York by rail but much of this is now received by truck. Such commodities as strawberries are being received from points three to five hundred miles distant from New York. While this may be the exception, runs of 100 to 150 miles are a regular thing in the delivery of fresh fruits and vegetables by truck. When 60 to 65 per cent of all fresh fruits and vegetables going into New York from New Jersey is by truck, and about 75 per cent is trucked to such markets as Newark, some idea as to the importance of trucking in the fresh fruit and vegetable industry may be ascertained.

In such markets as Philadelphia and Atlantic City which are located close to the large producing areas of fresh fruits and vegetables in New Jersey, undoubtedly a larger proportion of these perishable commodities are trucked to these markets than to New York or Newark, the report states.

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SPECULATION IN GRAIN FUTURES
A FACTOR IN PRICE FLUCTUATIONS.

Heavy trading in futures by a few leading grain speculators is frequently an important factor in grain price fluctuations, as indicated by the United States Department of Agriculture in a new bulletin entitled "Major Transactions in the 1926 December Wheat Future," which reveals many hitherto undisclosed features of grain speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade. Under the subtitle "Importance of Five Leading Speculators," the bulletin discusses the relation of prices in 1926 to the market position of the speculators in question. The conclusion is reached "that without the accumulation of long or short lines of millions of bushels by a very few leading speculators, the major swings in price would not have been so large."

"Particularly pronounced," says the bulletin, "is the relation of price to the market position of the leading speculators on days on which net purchases or sales in large proportions occurred."

DAIRY COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS
SHOULD HAVE RESERVE FUND.

An adequate reserve fund to meet unforeseen contingencies in the dairy industry is an important requisite of dairy cooperative marketing organizations, Chris. L. Christensen, in charge of the Division of Cooperative Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture, told members of the New England Milk Producers Association in annual meeting at Boston, Mass., today.

"The milk market, " Mr. Christensen said, "is always subject to fluctuations and irregularities which may give rise to acute marketing problems over night. These market difficulties usually arise under conditions over which the management has little if any immediate control, and constitute business risks which the association must be prepared to meet. This can be done best through a substantial reserve fund for special contingencies, accumulated by small deductions made regularly from sales returns."

The remarkable growth and development of the fluid milk marketing associations the last ten years, Mr. Christensen declared, has produced many large-scale cooperative marketing organizations comparable in size and business activities to the more formidable private business corporations. Mergers in the city field have been especially noticeable the last year or two, among the more successful corporations with years of experience in the dairy marketing field.

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ROOM FOR EFFICIENT FRUIT GROWERS,
SAYS CALIFORNIA PROFESSOR.

The trend of fruit prices in recent years leads the casual observer to the conclusion that the fruit business is sadly overdone, says W. P. Duruz of the Pomology Division of the University of California. However, he adds, this may or may not be the case, depending upon the viewpoint as to whether the low prices are due to "over-production" or "under-consumption". The individual grower must continue to farm his land, nevertheless, and there are those who still believe that California fruit growing offers opportunities for men with the requisite courage, training and experience.

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"MARKET DESTINATIONS OF ILLINOIS GRAIN" is the title of Bulletin No. 315, just issued by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. The bulletin discusses the direction of principal movements of grain, markets used, factors influencing choice of markets, and comparison of markets used by farmers and privately owned elevators.

FARM SURPLUS TO BE AVOIDED
IN RECLAMATION.

Diversification of farm products and avoidance of competition with those produced under more favorable conditions, is the answer to the question as to whether certain reclamation projects sponsored by the Government will be successful in the present era of farm surpluses, according to Secretary Roy O. West, of the Department of the Interior, who recently completed a trip of inspection in the Northwest and is now on a similar tour of the Southwest.

Asked whether the difficulties that farmers have had in "making a living" in many sections of the country the last few years had not made it questionable whether it was desirable to bring more land under cultivation at present, Secretary West said that it depended upon the widely varying conditions which settlers on such projects must face, the ease with which the land can be made productive, the transportation facilities, and the markets which would be available. Above all, he declared, settlers on these projects must refrain from competing with farmers who can raise large competitive crops under more favorable circumstances.

The growing of sugar beets on the reclaimed land is considered profitable. Excellent fruit is reported grown in these localities. Alfalfa and sweet clover thrive under irrigation and this leads to dairying, which Secretary West says is commendable because cheese and butter may be shipped long distances and find favorable markets. The settlers are encouraged to raise poultry. Turkeys, he said, thrive in the dry areas as nowhere else. Eggs and poultry may be shipped long distances and it is in such products that the reclamation projects seem to have their best opportunity, the Secretary declared.

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NEW METHOD DEvised FOR
STUDY OF WOOLS.

That the finest wool on a sheep is not grown on the shoulder but on the cheek or back of the ear, and that the fibers with the greatest crimp are not the best wool, are results obtained by Prof. J. F. Wilson of the Animal Husbandry Division of the University of California, in devising a new method for determining the quality of the fleece.

"The process is too laborious for use except in the case of stud rams," says Professor Wilson, "but the micrometer might be used more generally by wool growers, with profit to themselves."

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"HARVESTING GRAIN SORGHUMS", has been issued as Farmers' Bulletin 1577, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"FEEDING DAIRY COWS," has been published by the Connecticut Extension Service, Storrs, Conn., as Extension Bulletin 123.

Delivery on Production of Original Bill of Lading.
Liability of Railroad for Non-Compliance.

Atlantic Coast Line Ry. Co. v. Roe
Supreme Court of Florida, Sept. 1928 (118 So. 155)

In this case, the plaintiff Roe shipped three cars of grape fruit destined for delivery to a purchaser in Chicago. Drafts were drawn by the shipper upon the purchaser for the price of the fruit as agreed between them, in the amount of \$1,593, to which were attached the original bills of lading covering the shipments. Shipment was made on contract of transportation to be delivered to the Chicago purchaser only upon production of the original bills of lading, which could be secured by the purchaser only upon payment of the drafts to which the B/Ls were attached. This contract was not observed by the carrier, who delivered the cars without the production of the original bills of lading. The drafts representing the purchase price were not paid by consignee. Action was brought against the railroad to recover damages for breach of duty on the part of the transportation company. Plaintiff secured judgment in the amount of \$5,360.85 which apparently covered the market value of the goods, with interest to date of verdict. Upon appeal the amount of verdict for plaintiff was made \$1593, the purchase price of the fruit, or his actual loss - not \$5360.85 as awarded by the trial court. In supporting this verdict, the court, in its opinion stated:

That the defendant, being liable for conversion, as complained of, the plaintiff is entitled to recover under the controlling statutes his full "actual loss": in other words, what he would have had if the contract of transportation had been performed; that the federal statutes do not provide for the recovery of full actual "value", but full actual "loss"; that the basic thought underlying the federal statutes which define the liability and prescribe the measure of damages in cases of this kind is that the owner shall be made whole by receiving the amount he has actually lost, that is, that he should be in the same position as though the contract had been performed; that plaintiff can secure no more than this by an action of this kind, which is in reality an action for damages for breach of a contract; that plaintiff in this action does not recover generally as for an ordinary conversion for which, under the common law rule, the measure of damages would be the market value at destination; but he recovers for breach of the contract of transportation under controlling federal statutes, which define the measure of damages as plaintiff's "full actual loss".

The plaintiff here has not actually lost the market value of the fruit because he had contracted to sell it at a price of \$1593. He lost only the amount he would have received from the purchaser if the carrier had performed its contract, and this amount the court held he was entitled to, with interest.

H. F. Fitts

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK



A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 7, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 45.

FLORIDA CITRUS CLEARING HOUSE
ASSOCIATION BEGINS OPERATION.

An organization of Florida citrus growers has been formed with headquarters at Winter Haven, which it is reported will control this year the marketing of more than 80 per cent of the citrus fruit of the State. The Association is said to represent more than 10,000 growers of oranges and grapefruit, including more than sixty of the more important shippers and dealers.

Plans for the Clearing House Association were formulated by a committee of fifty representing all parts of the State. On April 18, 1928, at a mass meeting of the growers, 2,500 growers from various sections of the State approved the plan and launched an organization campaign for signatures of growers representing sixty per cent of the citrus fruit. On July 10, the Board of Directors announced that the goal had been attained, and since then, that the membership has grown steadily until now more than 80 per cent of the fruit grown in the State is represented by membership in the Clearing House.

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INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE
PRODUCE AGENCY ACT.

Complaints of apparent violations of the Produce Agency Act are being received constantly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, although not, says the bureau, in great numbers considering the United States as a whole. This may be due partly to an unfamiliarity with the provisions of this new law on the part of growers and shippers. Furthermore, limited surveys of a number of markets indicate that the volume of consignment business handled by produce dealers is small in most instances.

Most dealers declare that they do not solicit consignments and prefer not to handle consignments inasmuch as they frequently experience difficulty in satisfying the consignor; produce received on consignment is usually of inferior quality; the commission received is inadequate to make the handling of consignments profitable, and in order to regulate their supplies of produce and make a profit they prefer to buy their produce. Some dealers do a large consignment business either because of long standing connections with shippers or through their solicitation of consignments. To date, five Produce Agency Act cases have been transmitted to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

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THE FINAL, REVISED PROGRAM OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARKETING OFFICIALS, at Chicago, December 3, 4, and 5, will be found on page 274 of this issue of MARKETING ACTIVITIES.

CORN PRICES MAY BE IMPROVED
BEFORE END OF SEASON.

Farmers who have corn to sell this year should be encouraged by the recent improvements in market prospects for the new crop, Secretary Jardine of the Department of Agriculture has announced.

"The downward revision in the estimate of the Rumanian crop," he declares, "indicates that the corn crop of Europe this year will be about 23 per cent less than it was last year. This, together with comparatively high prices for Argentine corn, should increase export demand for our corn, at least until the new Argentine crop is available.

"There was a very small carryover of old corn in the United States this year, and the new crop is estimated to be less than 5 per cent greater than last year's. Total supplies of corn available this year are estimated to be about 2,967 million bushels as compared with 2,909 million last year. Although the domestic situation as regards the size of the corn crop, the stocks of old corn, and the corn hog cycle is very much the same as in 1925, it should be borne in mind that we have a very different foreign situation and that cattle are now much higher than they were three years ago. These indicate that corn prices should not fall as low this year as they did in 1925-26.

"If farmers will refrain from rushing the new crop to market and will adjust their feeding to produce slightly heavier cattle and hogs, the market should be well maintained and improvement is likely before the end of the season "

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KOSHER BUTCHER STRIKE
ENDED THROUGH ARBITRATION.

The settlement of a strike of 9,000 Kosher retail butchers in Greater New York against conditions in the meat trade of that city has been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Acting as the personal representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, recently conferred with leaders of the opposing factions.

The strike was essentially a protest of Kosher butchers against certain trade practices and especially the operations of meat speculators. During the twelve days of the strike no Kosher meat was sold, and approximately 2,000,000 Jewish inhabitants of Greater New York were practically without meat. A series of conferences called by Doctor Mohler showed that the early morning purchase of meats by speculators while the butchers were busy serving their customers was partly responsible for high prices not warranted by normal market conditions. The only manner by which the butchers were able to obtain wholesale cuts of satisfactory quality was by paying prices which the speculators demanded. The designation of a convenient afternoon trading period which enabled the butchers to be on the market at the same time as other buyers, was the solution to this cause of the strike.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKETING
SYSTEM OF INTEREST.

Fruit marketing organizations, especially in the Pacific Coast States, are watching with keen interest the results obtained under the British Columbia Marketing Act, providing for the establishment of a committee with broad powers in the direction of the marketing of tree fruits. The Act provides, also, that other fruits and vegetables can be brought under the jurisdiction of the Committee of Direction upon the application of a certain percentage of those affected.

The Committee of Direction is composed of three members, two appointed by the trade and the third, who is Chairman of the Committee, by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province. This Committee has authority to determine when the products over which it has jurisdiction shall be shipped, what the minimum grade shall be, what percentage of each grower's crop shall be shipped, the rate of shipment, and various other powers. At first it exercised its authority only over apples, peaches, and prunes, but during the current year has included strawberries and potatoes.

This is the second year of the operation under the new law. It is reported that 85 per cent of the growers and shippers are enthusiastically behind the Committee, while the remaining 15 per cent offers considerable opposition to such arbitrary control on the part of a Governmental agency. The marketing of this year's large apple and potato crops is regarded as a real test of the practicability of such a measure, and will without doubt have an important bearing upon the future development of such a marketing plan. This rather revolutionary marketing plan is being watched with great interest by Pacific Coast States' and other marketing organizations in this country, who are attempting to attain the same ends through voluntary action on the part of growers and shippers.

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FEDERAL STANDARDS NOW AVAILABLE
ON THIRTY-NINE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

A check list of United States standards for fruits and vegetables, as of October 30, records thirty-nine products for which standards have been formulated. During the current year, new standards or revised standards have been issued for apples, topped carrots, dewberries and blackberries, American bunch grapes (Eastern type); table, juice and sawdust pack grapes, mushrooms, farmers' stock peanuts, and strawberries.

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FARM PRICE INDEX DECLINES.

Reduced farm prices of livestock, wool, corn and potatoes were chiefly responsible for a decline of four points in the Department of Agriculture index of the general level of farm prices during the period from September 15 to October 15. At 137, the index is two points below October a year ago. Increased prices of small grains, cotton and cottonseed, eggs and dairy products were insufficient to offset declines in other commodities.

FINAL PROGRAM OF MARKETING OFFICIALS
CHICAGO MEETING IS ANNOUNCED

The following revised program of the meeting of National Association of Marketing Officials at Chicago, Dec 3, 4, and 5, has been announced by Secretary-Treasurer W. T. Derickson:

December 3: "President's Address", H. Deane Phillips; "Foreign Demand for American Farm Products", Nils A. Olsen, chief Bureau of Agricultural Economics; "Our Market Outlook in Central Europe", J. Clyde Marquis; "Summary of the Year's Developments in Cooperative Organization, and Discussion", Robin Hood, Tennessee Cotton Growers' Association; "Summary of the Year's Developments in Sales and Consignments, and Discussion", Wells A. Sherman; "Wholesale Produce Terminal Developments," G. V. Branch, Detroit Bureau of Markets; "Summary of Year's Developments in City Marketing, and Discussion," Warren W. Oley, New Jersey Bureau of Markets; "Summary of Year's Developments in Transportation, and Discussion," Walter E. Paulson, Purdue University.

December 4: "Clearing House Organization Development", Western - Lloyd S. Tenny, California Vineyardists' Association, Eastern - Dr. F. B. Bomberger, Maryland Department of Markets; General Discussion on Clearing Houses; "Reaction of Chain Store Policy on Producers", Prof. James E. Boyle, Cornell University; "Summary of Year's Developments in Crop and Livestock Estimates, and Discussion," George E. Prince, Clemson College; Summary of Year's Developments in Legislation and Discussion," Lawrence A. Bevann, Massachusetts Division of Markets; "The Rejection Evil", Stewart Reed Brown, The Produce Reporter; "Attempts to Regulate the Commission Merchants", Wells A. Sherman; General Discussion.

December 5: "Summary of the Year's Developments in Market Reporting," J. H. Vint, Wisconsin Markets Commissioner; "California Market Reports", B. H. Critchfield, California Division of Markets; "The Place of Future Trading in the Marketing of Grain," J. W. T. Duvel, Grain Futures Administration; "Experience with Compulsory Grades"; "Market Legislative Information Service", a brief report on the year's activities; "A Review of Progress made in Poultry and Egg Standardization the Past Year," Roy C. Potts; "Summary of the Year's Developments in Standardization and Inspection, and Discussion"; "Price Analysis as a Basis Effective Marketing Program," Dr. O. C. Stine; Election of Officers.

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HIGHER PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER
SEED REGARDED AS LIKELY.

Reviewing the situation as regards the supply of grass and clover seed for planting next spring, G. C. Edler of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics told a nation-wide radio audience today, over a network of fifteen stations in the Middle West and in the South, that farmers should not delay their purchases of needed seed supplies in the hope of lower prices than now prevail. Farmers, he said, may well expect to pay more for practically all of these seeds than they did last spring. The buying of seeds should not be put off until the last minute, and this is especially true this year.

COLD STORAGE SPACE SHOWS INCREASE.

Marked increase in cold storage facilities the last few years is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A survey by the bureau shows that on October 1, 1927 there were 667,846,573 cubic feet of space, an increase of 41,148,823 cubic feet since 1925. The total cubic feet of refrigerated space is made up of 245,554,904 cubic feet in meat packing establishments; 24,805,867 cubic feet in private cold storages; 273,896,381 cubic feet in public cold storages; 57,275,110 cubic feet in combined public and private cold storages, and 66,314,371 cubic feet in packing establishments doing a public cold storage business.

The bureau has just issued Statistical Bulletin No. 26, entitled "Cold Storage Holdings, Year Ended December 31, 1927, with Comparable Data for Earlier Years."

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PITTSBURGH MAKES GRADING
AND MARKETING SURVEY.

A grading and marketing tour, conducted by the Agricultural Committee of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce through six counties in the Pittsburgh district, stressed the idea that too many of the millions of dollars which Pittsburgh spends for food go to points outside the State. Marketing specialists from Pennsylvania State College demonstrated methods of grading local apples, potatoes and eggs which made them as attractive as fancy packages shipped in from other States.

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DR. EUGENE C. AUCHTER TO HEAD
NEW HORTICULTURAL OFFICE.

Dr. Eugene C. Auchter of the University of Maryland has been appointed Principal Horticulturist in the United States Department of Agriculture to take charge of the newly created Office of Horticultural Crops and Diseases.

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MAIN-CROP POTATOES, 1928-29, which discusses production and prices, shipments, imports, and the general potato situation by States, has been issued as a mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

LIST OF REFERENCES ON COMBINES, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, includes publications issued by the Department of Agriculture, State Experiment Stations, and scientific journals on this subject.

MARKETING COLORADO AND NEBRASKA POTATOES, Summary of 1927-28 Season, has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING IDAHO POTATOES, Summary of 1927-28 Season, has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TERMINAL CARRIER FOR
CONDITION OF GOODS AT DELIVERY

Erie R. R. Co. v. Bender, Streibig & Co.
(Court of Appeals, Ohio, April, 1928 (163 N.E.5;))

Action was brought against the Erie Railroad Company to recover for damages to a shipment of a carload of peas from Orchard Park, N. Y. to Cincinnati, Ohio. The initial carrier was the B. R. & P. R. R. Co. and the terminal carrier was the Erie R. R. Co. In the Municipal Court the railroad company moved for an instructed verdict, which motion was sustained. Upon appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, the judgment was reversed, and from that judgement the railroad company prosecutes error to the Court of Appeals, and seeks affirmance of the judgement of the Municipal Court.

The question involved here is the responsibility of the terminal, or delivering carrier for goods delivered by it in a damaged condition after having been received by the initial carrier in good condition. The rule, from 31 L. R. A. (N. S.) 102, is quoted as follows:

"Where goods are received by the initial carrier in good order, and are delivered by the terminal carrier in a damaged condition, the courts well-nigh uniformly recognize that, nothing else appearing, a presumption arises, born, it is said, of convenience and necessity, that the shipment reached the terminal carrier in the same condition as when delivered to the initial carrier, which casts upon the terminal carrier the burden of meeting this presumption with evidence that the goods were not injured while in its possession."

In discussing the case the court stated that no contrary ruling, or one applicable to the case, was cited; that evidence was introduced to show that the goods were received by the initial carrier in good condition, and that evidence conclusively showed that the goods were delivered by the Erie Railroad Company in Cincinnati in a damaged condition; that under the rule the presumption arises that the damage occurred on the road of the terminal carrier; that a case for the jury was thus made, and that the Municipal Court erred in instructing a verdict for the railroad.

H. F. Fitts

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR TOPPED CARROTS have been announced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

COTTON BAGS AND OTHER CONTAINERS IN THE WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE, has been issued in multigraph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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NEW WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET
TO BE ERECTED IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Construction of a new wholesale and commission food market on Water Street, Southwest, Washington, D.C., was begun recently by the Potomac Freight Terminals Company associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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The new market will include general and cold storage facilities for commission merchants and wholesale dealers in perishable food products and will be located along Water Street, between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets. It will take the place of the old commission house row and wholesale market district south of Pennsylvania Avenue in the neighborhood of Center Market. Construction of materially increased trackage facilities to serve the new market district is planned by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Washington, D.C.
The Water Street stores for the commission and wholesale trade will have tracks directly serving them - yard tracks for direct truck delivery, adequate cold storage facilities and the municipal fish market - all conveniently located for the economic handling of perishable food supplies received by rail from the South and West, and by water transportation or trucks from nearby farming regions.

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EASTERN SHORE POTATO GROWERS WOULD
FORM COAST-WIDE MARKETING ORGANIZATION.

Organization of cooperative relationships among the potato producing areas along the entire Atlantic Seaboard from Long Island southward is being urged by farmers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland, a recent survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the University of Maryland and the Virginia State Agricultural Experiment Station reveals.

Nearly 900 farmers on the Eastern Shore were interviewed by the economists to discover the difficulties which have been brought about largely by the farmers themselves, and those which have been caused by changes in agricultural production outside the area. The four major problems were found to be increasing acreage and volume of production, feeble cooperative spirit, lack of accurate knowledge on cooperation and its problems, and the continuance of old marketing habits.

The farmers interviewed believed that acreage should be curtailed, barter transactions in fertilizer and seed stock should be eliminated, and members of marketing associations should be more vitally interested in the work of their organizations.

Discussing the inter-regional cooperative proposal, the bureau declares

that many of the farmers are "so ambitious as to include the Gulf Coast and lower Mississippi Valley sections. Such a goal should demand the careful attention of everyone interested in the welfare of growers of the early and second early potato crops. Inter-regional cooperation on the large scale recommended will be a reality only when, and to the extent that, individual regional territories are able to develop a cooperative discipline and loyalty which will inspire the confidence of the present unorganized territory. The rather frequent excuse offered by non-members in the Eastern Shore counties that they will join when the entire producing area is united under some plan of cooperative marketing, if it is sufficiently prevalent elsewhere too, will not only prevent the growth of cooperation in the local producing area concerned, but will prevent the development of inter-regional cooperation on the larger scale so much desired by a majority of Shore farmers."

A full report of the survey has been issued in mimeograph, entitled "What Farmers Say About Marketing Eastern Shore Potatoes And What Farmers Suggest For Better Marketing." A subsequent report will deal with the present status of the marketing agencies of the Shore as reported by the farmers and other persons who contributed information.

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EFFORTS BEING MADE TO ORGANIZE WESTERN POTATO GROWERS.

The agricultural council of the Central-Western Shippers' Advisory Board, with headquarters at Denver, is engineering a movement to bring together the potato growers of the western states for the purpose of developing cooperation among them, a meeting to be held in Chicago during December, pursuant to a resolution passed at the meeting held in Pocatello in September, Seymour Jones, Oregon State Market Agent, has announced.

There are many organizations in the country working along different lines to accomplish improvement in the scientific production of potatoes, their extended use and proper marketing, all of which to a certain extent should be correlated, Mr. Jones says. Secretary W. L. Harvey, Chamber of Commerce, Denver, would like to hear from persons who may be interested in the proposed project.

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GEORGIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED.

Announcement has been made by V. C. Childs, agricultural statistician in charge of the Atlanta, Georgia, office of the United States Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates that effective November 1 that division discontinued with the Georgia State Department of Agriculture the cooperative arrangement for issuing crop and livestock estimates. "As a branch of the Federal system," Mr. Childs says, "this office will not be connected directly or indirectly, with any crop forecasts or estimates of any kind that may be issued in the future by the Georgia State Department of Agriculture."

FRUIT GROWERS MUST ADJUST
PRODUCTION TO DEMAND.

The Western fruit problem is fundamentally one of adjusting the volume of production to demand, declared Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, addressing the Fruit Growers and Farmers Convention at Riverside, California, November 9.

"Blind competition between producers of the same commodities in different areas," Mr. Olsen said, "and between producers of competing products is to a large measure responsible for the very difficult situation that certain growers are finding themselves in today. If these and other growers are not to find themselves in the same unprofitable situation in the immediate future, some fundamental adjustments will be necessary.

"Insofar as the consumers' market for fruit is a limited market, in any one season or over a longer period, adjustment of output and of the seasonal marketings is an obvious necessity. Much is being done in this direction through the efforts of extension forces and cooperative marketing associations. But even changing the trend in local production and effective distribution is dealing only with a part of the problem.

"Efforts of Western fruit growers will be effective or ineffective depending on what their competitors in other areas do. Thus, no restriction of reasonable proportions that California may place on its production of oranges can stem the great prospective competition from Florida, or the upward trend in the production of competing fruits. The fruit grower's problem in any important area transcends local bounds. In its fundamental and real aspects it is a national and international problem, vitally related to the expansion of our agricultural area and its utilization."

"Discussing market outlets for fruit, Mr. Olsen said that "by all odds, the domestic market is the most important outlet for American fruits. Considering the demand outlook for fruits, we must not overlook competition between different kinds of fruits for a place in the consumer's budget. An increase in the income of consumers as a group is likely to be reflected in the increase in the volume of the consumption of some fruits, an increase in the premiums paid for higher quality, and a shift in consumption from what may be considered the less desirable to the more desirable fruits. Opportunity lies more in cultivating consumers in areas now reached than in finding new markets and reducing transportation costs.

"The principal problem with regard to foreign markets is one of competition which is at present keen and promises to increase as time goes on. It is in the relatively new fruit producing areas, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere, that we must look for our most formidable competitors. In Australia, South Africa and New Zealand where conditions of climate and soil are similar to those in our Western States, tremendous strides have been made in fruit production and there is every indication that production will continue to increase."

IOWA POULTRY RAISERS ADVISED
TO MARKET SURPLUS CROP EARLY.

Iowa poultry raisers are being advised by Iowa State College Extension Service to market their surplus poultry before snow flies, and to market birds up to good market weight now. Marketing practices which should be eliminated, says the Service, include failure to provide protection when taking poultry from farm to town; overcrowding coops; and putting poultry in gunny sacks.

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DAIRY INDUSTRY MUST "LOOK AHEAD"
TO MAINTAIN PROSPERITY.

To maintain a prosperous dairy industry producers must look ahead and plan production in view of the probable demand for dairy products, according to Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"We need to study our markets and adjust production to meet the prospective market requirements," he says. "The market for most of the dairy products of the United States is to be found within the borders of this country. While we are shipping some products to foreign countries we are importing more from foreign lands. In looking to the future, therefore, producers must concern themselves not only with the prospective development of markets in the United States for dairy products but also with prospects as to supplies from foreign countries."

The foregoing excerpts are taken from an address by Mr. Olsen at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, Memphis, Tennessee, mimeograph copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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ISSUES CHECK LIST OF STANDARDS
FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

A check list of standards for farm products formulated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been revised by the bureau. Mandatory standards have been issued for cotton and cotton linters, grain, and fruit and vegetable containers. Permissive standards cover a long list of fruits and vegetables, butter, cheese, eggs, broomcorn, rice, hay, livestock, meats, poultry, and wool. Tentative standards used in market news work cover livestock, meats, canned foods, and tobacco.

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MARKETING WISCONSIN POTATOES, Summary of 1927-28 Season, has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

ANNUAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE
TO BE HELD JANUARY 21-26.

The annual agricultural outlook conference of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will be held in Washington, during the week of January 21-26. Dr. C. B. Smith, chief of the Extension Service, in inviting representatives from all States, suggests that they remain in Washington a few days following the conference to discuss methods of disseminating economic information.

The conference will be conducted by committees of bureau workers preparing preliminary drafts of the various outlook statements. A large attendance of economists and extension specialists connected with the State agricultural colleges is expected.

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STUDY OF STRAWBERRY
INDUSTRY UNDER WAY.

A study of the strawberry industry in the United States, designed to determine the major factors which affect the returns to growers, is in progress by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and various State agricultural colleges. Economic information has already been gathered in the field for the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida. Similar work will be undertaken in New Jersey and Delaware the latter part of November, and in Louisiana and Arkansas possibly the first part of December. Maryland State College of Agriculture is instituting a similar survey independently in that State.

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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
STRESSES ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

Resolutions passed at the recent General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, included one directing the administration of the Institute to put greater emphasis on its work of collecting and transmitting statistics on crops, livestock and livestock products, by cable, and to promote standardized methods of collecting statistics in the various countries; also the development of standard index numbers or prices, production, various factors of expense, and net income.

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MARKET NEWS WORK EXTENDED
TO ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

The dissemination of more complete market news to the South has been advanced by the extension of the leased wire system of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to Montgomery, Ala. Arrangements are being made also to forward information from the leased wire office at Montgomery, to Jackson, Mississippi.

NEW MEXICO CABBAGE GROWERS
TOLD TO "SPEED UP CROP".

Due to the great fluctuation in prices of early cabbage between the first and last of June, Mesilla Valley, New Mexico, growers are being urged to "speed up" their crop so as to bring the bulk of it on the market before the middle of June, the New Mexico Extension Service has announced. Earlier seeding and transplanting are being recommended.

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DISTRIBUTION COSTS TAKE LARGE
SHARE OF CONSUMER PRICES.

In May, 1927, food sold by American farmers was retailing in American cities for 72 per cent above pre-war prices, but farmers were receiving only 46 per cent above pre-war prices for it, declares the New York State Extension Service reporting the results of a study by Dr. Warren and Dr. Pearson, of the Department of Rural Economy.

"This difference between city and farm prices," say the investigators, "was due mainly to a high cost for distribution. Distribution charges for farm products in 1927 averaged 91 per cent above pre-war charges. This makes farm prices low. If farmers received the same share of the retail prices as they did before the war, there would not be any agricultural depression.

"When prices of commodities go up or down, the price of wages lags behind. Wages go up and down about the same as the general price of goods but they go up or go down more slowly. So with the deflation of prices since the war, wages have been slower to go down, and as the cost of distribution consists mostly of wages, the high wages have made handling charges high."

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CONNECTICUT TO SURVEY POSITION
IN AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Connecticut's agricultural standing in the New England and the national field will be the subject of a Union Agricultural Meeting to be held the latter part of January. Nearly 25 representatives of various organizations met with Commissioner of Agriculture S. McLean Buckingham, recently, and elected the Commissioner as chairman of a committee to formulate plans for the meeting.

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DOCKAGE AND GRAIN CLEANING is the title of a selected list of bulletins, circulars, and mimeographed reports which have been issued on that subject. The list may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

MEMBERSHIP RELATIONS OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS (Fluid Milk) is the title of Circular 41, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

STATE AND FEDERAL
MARKETING ACTIVITIES
AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 21, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 47.

NEW JERSEY PLANS EXTENSION
OF AUCTION AND CITY MARKETS.

Declaring that the formation of public auction markets and the continued growth of city markets during the past year have brought better net returns to farmers and greatly benefitted consumers through shortening the distribution route, William B. Duryee, Secretary of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, states in his annual report for 1928 that "further development of this phase of agriculture is planned for the immediate future."

Secretary Duryee also featured in his report the formation of community groups concerned with problems of production and distribution of important products. One of these is the New Jersey Milk Conference Board which is concerned with the problem of better milk production and marketing within the state. Another is the New Jersey Poultry Council which is developing a better and more stable poultry industry. A Potato Improvement Committee, representing producers and dealers, is trying to stabilize the marketing of this commodity.

"The condition of agriculture in New Jersey," he said, "was somewhat unstable during the past year due to unfavorable weather. Practically all branches of the state's widely diversified agriculture were adversely affected by lower prices for the finished product and higher average costs of production."

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MANY NEW EXTENSION WORKERS APPOINTED
UNDER CAPPER-KETCHAM ACT.

During the first four months in which funds under the new Capper-Ketcham Act have been available, 197 new extension workers in agriculture and home economics have been appointed in the 39 states reporting to date, according to announcement by C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Thirty-four of these new workers are county agricultural agents in new counties, 43 are assistant county agricultural agents, 2 are negro county agents, 62 are county home demonstration agents, 9 assistants, 6 negro home agents, 22 men county club agents, 18 women county club agents, and one a State girls' club agent.

The Capper-Ketcham Act, passed at the last session of Congress, provided \$20,000 for each State and the Territory of Hawaii, available July 1, 1928, for immediate use. It also authorizes a similar sum and an additional \$500,000 appropriation to be divided among the States and the Territory of Hawaii each fiscal year following, to be in addition to the extension funds available under the Smith-Level Cooperative Extension Act of May 8, 1914.

STUDIES MEMBERSHIP PROBLEMS OF MILK MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS.

To assist officers and managers of cooperative associations in solving their problems of membership relations, the Division of Cooperative Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has undertaken a series of studies, each of which includes members of associations belonging to a single commodity group or to closely related groups. Results of a study of membership relations of cooperative associations that market fluid milk are given in Circular No. 41, "Membership Relations of Cooperative Associations (Fluid Milk)," by J. W. Jones, published by the department.

The important factors in membership relations, according to Mr. Jones, are what the producers think are the facts regarding their association and their understanding of the marketing problems. The logical point of attack in building membership morale would seem to be, therefore, to see that producers have correct ideas regarding the association and the economics of milk marketing.

More than one-half the members of the four associations studied expressed expectations of better prices as a result of cooperative organization, and about one-fourth, expectations of better marketing conditions. More than one-half the members believe that their organization has accomplished what they expected of it.

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LARGER SUPPLIES OF COLD STORAGE POULTRY REPORTED THIS YEAR.

Increased holdings of practically all kinds of poultry in storage November 1 as compared with the same date a year ago, are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Total stocks of meats are reported as being smaller than on last November 1, butter supplies smaller, American cheese supplies larger, more cases of eggs, and more apples. Lard holdings also show an increase.

The aggregate stock of frozen poultry is placed at 58,452,000 pounds November 1 against 52,315,000 pounds on November 1 a year ago. Of this supply there were 4,803,000 pounds of turkeys in storage against 4,170,000 pounds a year ago.

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ATTACK FARM PROBLEM BY UTILITY WASTES.

The problem of farm surpluses, according to Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Federal Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, is now being attacked by preserving the surplus products of the farms for future use; by converting the product in such manner that it may be taken out of its field of unsuccessful competition and thrown into another field, and through manufacturing farm products by such processes as will convert them to other uses than food.

STATE RESPONSIBILITIES IN
RESEARCH ARE STRESSED.

Federal research work in agriculture is now directed by a definite policy that seeks to enlist the active initiative of the State agencies, to avoid interference or duplication of work as between the States and the Federal Department, and to further cooperation between the State and Federal departments in the solution of problems that transcend State lines, according to Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work in the United States Department of Agriculture.

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NEW SERVICE OPENS MARKETS FOR
AMERICAN CHICKEN FOOD-PRODUCTS.

Inspection for condition and wholesomeness of chicken used in such canned products as chicken broth, chicken soup and boneless chicken is being made for canners by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

For the last seven years, canners of poultry products in this country have been excluded from Canadian markets because of Canadian regulations permitting the importation of canned poultry products only when the poultry used in those products had been inspected by Federal authorities in the country of origin, and found to be wholesome and fit for human food.

A canner of chicken soup recently requested the bureau to make regular inspections for condition and wholesomeness of the poultry used in his products, and since then four other establishments are using the service in connection with the canning of a variety of poultry products for domestic consumption. A feature of the service is the labeling of the canned products that the chicken used in the preparation has been "inspected and certified by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

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NEW RECORD SET IN NEW
JERSEY FRUIT INSPECTION.

The official shipping point inspection and certification, as to grade and condition, of 1110 cars of apples and grapes during October set a new monthly record for this work in Pennsylvania, according to the State Bureau of Markets.

Up to November 1, the total inspections for the season amounted to 1446 cars, only 222 cars less than the record of 1668 cars attained in 1926. Apples, peaches, grapes and potatoes are being inspected this year.

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A FEDERAL ORDER ISSUED NOVEMBER 20 released from the cattle tick quarantine area counties in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

"HARVESTING GRAIN SORGHUMS" is the subject of a new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 1577-F) just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FEDERAL SURVEY SHOWS IMPROVEMENT
IN FARM REAL ESTATE SITUATION.

Improvement in the farm real estate situation is noted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its third annual survey of the farm lands market covering the period March 1, 1927 to March 1, 1928.

During the period under review, farm real estate values averaged for the United States as a whole, showed the smallest decline recorded in any single year since the drastic postwar deflation set in. Values of improved farm land per acre declined but 2 per cent on the average during 1927 and early 1928, as compared with a decline of twice that figure registered between March 1, 1926, and March 1, 1927.

As of March 1, 1928, the national average value per acre was 17 per cent above the prewar level, compared with a figure of 19 per cent above pre-war reached on March 1, 1927, and a peak of 70 per cent above recorded on the same date in 1920. Averaged for the entire country, the current figure of 17 per cent above pre-war represents approximately the same level of values as prevailed in 1917.

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WIDESPREAD USE OF FEDERAL
POULTRY PRODUCTS GRADES.

The grading of poultry products for quality is becoming an important activity of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and one which is expected to have a far-reaching effect on merchandising practices through the use of labels on food products showing Government grading and certification. Labels now used by some butter and egg packers inform the consumer that the butter or eggs have been graded by Government graders and at the time of grading were found to be of the quality indicated on the label. Thus, the consumer has assurance as to the quality of the product on the date it was graded.

Similar service, provided on request, has been started in a limited way in connection with turkeys sold during the holiday season. Government graders examine and grade the birds for quality, and attach a tag or stamp showing the grade at time of examination to each bird. This service was started in Washington, D. C. a year ago and met with such success that chain store organizations in other market centers, including New York, Boston and Philadelphia, have requested Government grading of their birds for quality this year.

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LOWER RATES ON EGGS
FROM PACIFIC COAST.

The rate on carload shipments of eggs from the Pacific Coast to Eastern points is to be reduced from \$2.60 a hundred pounds to \$2.25, according to State Market Agent Seymour Jones of Oregon. The minimum weight, formerly 26,000 pounds, has been raised to 30,000 pounds. Five cooperative associations in the West have pushed the request made to the railroads for this reduction.

SECRETARY JARDINE SAYS
FARMERS ARE FEEDING WHEAT.

The low prices that have prevailed nearly all over the world the last two or three months are encouraging producers everywhere to feed wheat with the result that supplies available for world markets will be reduced below what ordinarily would be expected from this crop, according to Secretary Jardine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The world supply of wheat, he says, now seems likely to be not more than five per cent greater than for last season, and this increase in supply is largely met by an increase in demand for wheat. Russia will have none to export and probably will have to buy before the year ends. The corn crop is short in southern Europe and producers there probably will consume and feed more wheat than usual. The downward revision of the official estimate of the Canadian wheat crop indicates that the effective millable supply of Canadian wheat from this season may be less than that from last year's crop.

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NO TOBACCO GLUT IN SIGHT
ON THIS YEAR'S CROP.

Despite a considerable increase in Ohio's tobacco acreage this year, Ohio growers are being told that they need not be too apprehensive about a national oversupply and consequent depression of prices, by C. R. Arnold, Department of Rural Economics, Ohio State University. "As a whole," he says, "the tobacco situation has looked stronger the last year or so than for some time. Extensive increases in acreage would soon spoil the situation again, but it does not seem that this year's crop will do it."

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"GETTING THE MOST FROM THE DAIRY HERD BY BETTER MARKETING" has been published as Bulletin 398 by the Wisconsin Experiment Station and Wisconsin State Department of Markets cooperating.

"MARKETING FLORIDA CITRUS, Summary of 1927-28 Season," has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"MARKETING WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES, Seasons 1926-27 and 1927-28" has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"MARKETING WESTERN NEW YORK POTATOES, Summary of 1927-28 Season," has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"REGULATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES COTTON STANDARDS ACT, Effective October 1, 1928" have been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 115.

RAILROAD NOT OBLIGATED UNDER UNIFORM BILL OF LADING
TO RENDER SPECIAL SWITCHING SERVICE FOR DELIVERY

Allegrezza v. Great Northern Ry.Co.- Supreme Court
of Minnesota, October 1928 (221 N.W. 428)

Plaintiff sued railroad company for damages resulting from alleged unreasonable delay in placing for unloading a car of California Muscat grapes, consigned to Hibbing, Minnesota. Judgment for plaintiff from which defendant appeals. New trial granted.

Under an agreement with an employe of the railroad company the plaintiff arranged for the delivery of this car on a particular siding or unloading track in order that he might sell the grapes to parties from that track after dark. It appears that due to the late hours for work and to the placing of another car on the track in question, the employees of the railroad did not carry out the arrangement for the placing of the car so that it would be available for unloading on the night desired; they did, however, place it upon the track the next morning. The plaintiff contends that by reason of the failure to place the car at the designated spot it was impossible to sell the grapes which he had specially contracted to do with customers at that place and on the particular night, as they came to the track but not finding the car there went away without making their purchases. In consequence, the plaintiff alleges a loss approximating \$500.

In the opinion the Court discusses the liability of the railroad company in such a case where the goods were shipped under bill of lading in the prescribed form, whether in the circumstances an additional contract could be made with the agent of the railroad company, and whether there was unreasonable delay in placing or delivery of the car. It was held that the bill of lading governed the contract of shipment and that no additional contract could be made with the employee of the railroad; that under bill of lading the plaintiff could have insisted on delivery at the "house" track or any other place reasonably suitable for unloading but that plaintiff had no fixed place for unloading or where he could legally call upon defendant to place the car; that there was a delay of only six hours, which could not be called unreasonable; that plaintiff evidently conducts his business only after the ordinary hours of business and this should not be charged against defendant; that plaintiff suffered no loss through deterioration of the grapes; and that under the uniform bill of lading Section 2 appears to forbid recovery under the above circumstances of special delivery. That Section reads:

"Sec. 2. No carrier is bound to transport said property by any particular train or vessel or in time for any particular market or otherwise than with reasonable dispatch."

Under the above facts a new trial was granted to defendant.

H. F. Fitts

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

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REGULATIONS ISSUED UNDER
NEW STANDARD CONTAINER LAW

Growers who use baskets which are illegal under the Standard Container Act of 1928 should dispose of such baskets prior to November 1, 1929, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has announced in connection with regulations covering administration of the Act.

This Act applies to baskets in both intra-state and inter-state commerce, and growers are advised by the bureau to regulate their purchases so that all non-standard baskets will be disposed of before November 1, 1929.

The Act, in the opinion of the Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, makes inoperative all State laws fixing weights per bushel for fruits and vegetables when such commodities are sold in the baskets affected by the law. This means that when fruits and vegetables are sold in hampers, round stave and straight side baskets, and splint or market baskets no State requirement as to weight may be enforced.

The Standard Container Act of 1928 fixes standards for hampers, round stave baskets and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes. The legislation requires that "no manufacturer shall manufacture hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets for fruits and vegetables unless the dimension specifications for such (containers) shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Copies of the regulations under the Act may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.

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STUDIES FACTORS AFFECTING EGG
PRICES IN NEW YORK

The three most important quantitative factors affecting the price of eggs in New York, says the New York State Extension Service, are the number of shell eggs in storage in the United States, the number of pounds of frozen eggs in storage in the United States, and the receipts of fresh eggs in the New York market. From 1923 to 1928 there has been a gradual increase in the number of frozen storage eggs and tables compounded over a five-year period have shown that the number of frozen eggs in storage is the biggest single factor affecting the price of eggs on the New York market."

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"McINTOSH APPLE STUDY," a summary showing some of the factors influencing prices on the Boston wholesale market has been issued by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, 136 State House, Boston.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Bur. of Agr. Economics Library,
Room 307, Fiebert Bldg.,
Washington, T. C.
4-K

SOUTH HAS OPPORTUNITIES IN
EXPORT FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Possibilities of developing an export trade in Southern fruits and vegetables by direct shipment to European markets from Southern ports were outlined by Wells A. Sherman of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, addressing the Southeastern Foreign Trade Conference at Atlanta, Georgia, November 21.

"There is increasing foreign demand for American grapefruit," Mr. Sherman said, "and a demand for high-quality oranges. Many thousands of bushels of American peaches properly packed and shipped may be sold in Great Britain. Lettuce and celery may be marketed abroad successfully. The British market may furnish an outlet for the smaller sizes of pecan nuts."

Florida grapefruit arrives abroad in better condition than that from any other source, Mr. Sherman declared, but any "further increase in its consumption is largely dependent upon its price to the consumer. Direct shipments from ports in Florida should help in this direction. If the fruit can be retailed at 3d. each, which means an auction price of from \$2.43 to \$2.92 per box of sizes 90's, 96's, and 112's, there are good possibilities of volume consumption. The fruit must be sold in Europe at prices within the reach of working men."

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CALIFORNIA MARKETS BUREAU
INSTALLS RADIO PROGRAM

A comprehensive radio market news program has been installed by the California Division of Markets at San Francisco and Sacramento, using remote control studios in the marketing offices in the Ferry Building, San Francisco, and in the Bureau of Agricultural Economic offices, Sacramento. The broadcast is over KQW at San Jose.

The fruit and vegetable markets in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other principal cities of the United States are reported daily at 12:30 noon. At 6:20 in the evening a thirty minute period is given over to a resume of the livestock markets, and at 9:30 p.m. special reports are given on prunes, beans, apples, turkeys, wheat, barley, and cotton.

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INCREASING DEMAND FOR
ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

Declaring that the demand for agricultural information in the economic field is perhaps greater than in any other, Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, told the Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, at Washington, D.C. that "our first and foremost job is to help the farmer think in economic terms." Farmers must realize, he said, that farm returns are vitally affected by economic forces: they must understand that supply and demand forces determine for any given crop the level at which products will sell, and not the cost of producing that crop.

BETTER FARM CONDITIONSSEEN BY SECRETARY JARDINE.

Indications are that the gross income of American agriculture for the crop year 1928-29 will be larger than that of the preceding crop year, according to Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine in his annual report to the President. In the crop year 1927-28 the gross income of American agriculture from all products amounted to \$12,253,000,000 compared with \$12,127,000,000 in the crop year 1926-27 and \$12,670,000,000 in the crop year 1925-26, in which year the total was the highest since 1919-20. As the present marketing season still has some months to run, it is not yet possible to estimate its probable financial results in detail.

The expectation of an increased gross income, the report indicates, is based chiefly on the fact that the livestock industries have prospered conspicuously. Substantially larger returns than those of the preceding year will be earned by dairymen, beef producers, and poultrymen. Hog raisers likewise have grounds for optimism. In the early part of 1928 hog prices were unsatisfactory, but the later months brought great improvement. Returns from cash grains, hay, tobacco, and potatoes will be smaller than in the preceding crop year.

In general, says Secretary Jardine, the situation is less uneven than in any year since 1920. There are fewer distress areas. Many branches of the agricultural industry record new gains in the efficiency of production, and likewise in the adjustment of supply to demand. In all probability the improvement in gross income will be reflected in a proportionate increase in net income, because the evidence available indicates that production costs in 1928 were not larger than in 1927 and may have been smaller.

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CALIFORNIA PLANS AGRICULTURAL
OUTLOOK FOR NEXT YEAR.

The California Agricultural Extension Service is the latest addition to the list of States which will issue State outlook reports covering the prospects for next year's farm situation. An agricultural outlook for 1929 will be issued by California about February 1.

The general preparation of the outlook report will be in the charge of Dr. H. R. Wellman. Dr. Wellman will attend the outlook conference at Washington, D.C. and from the Federal outlook report, background studies already made in connection with California products, conferences with economists of the experiment stations and others, the California outlook report for 1929 will be compiled. Various California farm organizations for several years have requested the California Extension Service to issue outlook reports.

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PROFIT ON BROILERS AS COMPARED WITH CAPONS has been the subject of a study by H. S. Gutteridge, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., Canada. The study also compared the profit on Leghorns with the profit on Plymouth Rocks both as broilers and as capons.

PENNSYLVANIA REPORTS ON YEAR'S
WORK IN ECONOMICS.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, under a chapter entitled "Agricultural Economics" discusses the subjects rural taxation, apple marketing, efficiency of labor on the farm, farm tenancy in Pennsylvania and forms of leases and contracts, milk marketing in Pennsylvania, and land utilization in northern Pennsylvania.

A survey was conducted among apple growers and shippers in Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, and York counties to obtain information on methods used in marketing the apples of that region and on the returns for apples by varieties, grades, sizes, and type of packages, both to growers and to shippers. The amount of apples in storage, storage capacity in the region, cost of storage, and returns for apples out of storage also were studied. Market demand for apples was studied in cities in all sections of Pennsylvania by interviewing wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers handling apples, and finding out where their supply came from, what varieties, grades, sizes and packages they handled and also what their preferences and the preferences of consumers were in each of these respects. The project was carried on with the cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the experiment stations of Virginia and West Virginia.

An economic analysis was made of milk plant operations based on a study of the records of 52 shipping stations in 1925. Major differences in shipping station costs were found to be due to variations in volume of milk handled; difference in method of shipment, cans or tanks; and differences in method of refrigeration, mechanical or ice-and-water cooled.

Another phase of milk marketing studied during the year was the relation of the basic-surplus marketing plan to milk production and shipping station costs in the Philadelphia milk shed.

A preliminary report on the relation of milk production to the Philadelphia milk marketing plans was issued in mimeograph form in August, 1927, the study being carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Milk production on a herd basis was studied and reported. Three common methods of adjusting milk production to consumer demand were practiced, namely, buying cows in the fall, increasing the amount of grain fed during the fall and winter, and increasing the proportion of fall-freshened cows in the herds. During the last five years, more than three times as many herds changed to high test breeds as changed to low test breeds.

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MASSACHUSETTS STUDIES PRICE
FACTORS IN APPLE MARKETING.

A study of apple grades and sizes as related to price, based upon records of Massachusetts orchards, has been made by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The study showed that size is of little importance in the case of Gravenstein, Wagener, and Wealthy, but Baldwin and McIntosh prices indicated a decided preference on the part of the consumer for the larger sizes.

SELLER'S PRINTED DISCLAIMER OF INTENT TO
WARRANT SEEDS HELD BINDING ON BUYER

The case of William A. Davis Co. v. Bertrand Seed Co. recently was decided on appeal by the District Court of Appeal, First District, Division 2, California, and is reported in 271 Pacific, page 123. In the lower court judgment was for plaintiff. Upon appeal the judgment was reversed. Both the plaintiff and the defendant are wholesale seed dealers, the plaintiff being located in Montana, and the defendant in California.

Bertrand Seed Co. sold to the Davis Co. a quantity of seed, and the Davis Co. brought suit to recover because the seed furnished was not true to name. It appears that a disclaimer of warranty in printed form was carried by the Bertrand Co. on its stationery and that this disclaimer was on all papers passing between the parties to the transaction. This statement reads as follows: "While we exercise great care to have all our seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we sent out, and we will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

The plaintiff contended that notwithstanding this printed matter, it was absolutely nullified by other language appearing in the letter making the offer and quoting prices of the seed. The court in its opinion reviewed the question of disclaimer of warranty and cited cases in which were involved points similar to those in this case. In the case of Miller v. Germain Seed & Plant Co. (193 Cal. '62, 222 P. 817) reference was made to the custom of including in each bag of seed sold, loose leaf slips containing the same non-warranty notice as appeared on the letterhead in the case here. In the California case cited, judgment was for plaintiff, but was reversed upon appeal upon the ground that the trial court erred in refusing "to instruct the jury as requested by defendant that if there was a general custom of non-warranty the plaintiff would be bound thereby, even if he did not in fact know of such custom and usage." In this connection the court stated "that as between two sophisticated wholesale seed corporations an express disclaimer of warranty inserted in their actual correspondence should have even greater potency as a disclaimer of warranty than the seed seller's custom which bound the farmer in the Miller-Germain case." Other cases were cited in which the provision of non-warranty was upheld.

One claim of plaintiff (or respondent) was that in the face of the non-warranty clause the following language is sufficient to show an intent on the part of the seller to give an express warranty as to variety and purity: "The stock offered was all choice seedmen's stock and double milled." But as indicated by the court in discussing the

Miller-Germain case, statements of much stronger import were contained in the seller's printed catalog and evidently were not considered by the court of sufficient importance to nullify the effect of a mere custom. In another case, *Couts v. Sperry Flour Co.* (259 P. 108) it was held as conclusive authority as to the proposition that in order that a sale shall be upon a warranty there must be two factors present, first, an affirmation of a fact by the seller with reference to the thing sold, and, second, an intention on the part of the seller that his affirmation shall be a warranty to the buyer.

In conclusion, it was stated "It will therefore not be necessary to consider the other points made by appellant herein for the reason that from the foregoing it sufficiently appears from the writing relied upon by plaintiff to prove an intent to warrant, that the defendant expressly disavowed and disclaimed any such intent."

H. F. Fitts

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CROPS ABUNDANT; LIVESTOCK
SUSTAINS PRICE LEVEL.

The harvesting season finds the Nation with a full larder of agricultural products and the purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities within twelve percent of the 1909-14 pre-war average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its December 1 "Agricultural Situation."

Total crop production this year, the bureau says, was 7.6 per cent above the average of the last ten years. But although crop production has increased in the aggregate, production per capita was one-half of one percent below the ten-year average. The bureau notes in this connection the gradual slowing down in the rate of population increase, a fact which should "temper agricultural expansion."

Discussing the corn situation, the bureau states that the potential demand for this commodity "appears to be about as great as that of last season. There are fewer hogs but more cattle on feed, and relative prices favor heavy feeding of both hogs and cattle. A fourth more feeder cattle were shipped into the Corn Belt, through public stockyards, during July-October this year than last. Most of this increase went into feed lots west of the Mississippi. During July-October, also, more lambs were shipped into the Corn Belt than during the same period last year, though it appears that the West as a whole will feed fewer lambs this winter."

The caution is sounded by the bureau that it will be to the advantage of corn growers not to crowd the terminal storage space too hard in view of the need for market stability. The crop this year is about 120,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop, but the carry-over of 1927 corn was practically exhausted by last month, so that there is "not a great deal more corn on hand now than a year ago."

The livestock industries have been a large factor, the bureau says, in sustaining the general price level of farm products this fall. However, the index of unit purchasing power of all farm products, in terms of things that farmers buy, dropped off two points to 88 for October, the five pre-war years being considered as 100.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Issue of December 5
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TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARKETING OFFICIALS

Twenty-seven States were represented at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials, held at Chicago, Illinois, December 3, 4, and 5. The sessions were attended by representatives of State and Federal marketing and economic research organizations; producers, shippers, and produce dealers.

The discussions of the meeting developed the need for applying the results of economic research in production and marketing in solving the current problems of American agriculture. The progress made in the standardization of farm products, and the more widespread use of market news services were brought out. Members of the conference were agreed as to the need for the closest cooperation between research and marketing agencies in an effort to enable farmers to adjust production to market demand.

Various committees of the Association reported on the developments of the past year in cooperative organization, the situation with regard to sales and consignments of farm products, developments in city marketing, wholesale produce terminal developments, and attempts to regulate commission merchants. "Clearing Houses" for farm products came in for considerable discussion. The progress made in marketing reporting and standardization was outlined, and a discussion of price analysis as a basis for effective marketing programs was developed. The growth of chain stores and their effect upon producers were subjects of especial interest.

President's Address

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H. Deane Phillips, President of the Association, opened the Convention with greetings and an historical outline of the Association since its organization in New York City ten years ago. He said that the original purpose of the Association was "to co-ordinate the work of State and Federal market bureaus". The tenth meeting, he declared, "finds us organized in a national program of marketing". At the first meeting there were a few men from the agricultural colleges, but as time has passed an increasing number of State research workers in economics have become interested in the Association. An increasing number of members from among extension and research workers should be sought, Mr. Phillips declared, inasmuch as the present purpose of this Association is "to establish a unified program for the study and improvement of marketing as it relates to agricultural products and to co-ordinate the work of the market departments or bureaus of the several States, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Extension Service of the various agricultural colleges, and the research work in marketing carried on by the colleges and by other agencies."

FOREIGN COMPETITION AND DEMAND FOR AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS

Nils A. Olsen, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Declaring that the United States Department of Agriculture is hoping to develop a more adequate foreign production and market reporting service, Mr. Olsen, emphasized the growing importance of foreign competition and demand that affect American farm products.

He said that about ninety per cent of the products marketed by American farmers is directly affected by foreign production marketed either in foreign markets to which we export or in domestic markets into which we import some part of the products which we consume, so that "any national program for agriculture must reckon with the foreign demand for agricultural products, agricultural competition in foreign countries, and agricultural imports into this country.

"The producers of one-half of all our farm products," he declared, must look to foreign markets for an outlet for some part of their products. Some of our great staple commodities, such as wheat and cotton, are sold in all the principal markets of the world in competition with foreign products. We export on the average over 50 per cent of our cotton, a third of the tobacco, and over 20 per cent of the wheat we produce. Even the pork producers have a vital interest in foreign markets to which we ship about 34 per cent of the lard and 8 per cent of the pork produced. In recent years we have exported nearly 50 per cent of the rye crop, nearly 15 per cent of the rice crop, 9 per cent of the orange crop, and 6 per cent of the apple crop.

Competition in Domestic Markets

"The products that compete directly in our domestic markets affect the market for about one-third our total production. About 55 per cent of the sugar which we consume is imported from Cuba, 55 per cent of our wool is imported, and nearly 50 per cent of our flaxseed comes from Argentina. In all such cases, the prices of our domestic products are determined largely by the volume and quality of foreign production.

"Before the World War the trend of our agricultural export trade was downward. The effect of the War was to curtail our outlets in certain markets and expand them in others. Our exports of cotton to Northwestern Europe, for example, have declined in actual quantities and in proportion to our total exports. Our shipments of pork to those markets show a declining tendency. These declines have been offset, however, by the exportation of larger quantities of wheat, tobacco and fruit, so that our total agricultural export trade with European markets is probably larger than before the War. Of outstanding significance in our agricultural export trade has been the increase in our shipments, principally of cotton, wheat, wheat flour and tobacco to the Orient.

"Before the War, Europe took on the average about 35 per cent of our total agricultural exports. In the last three years the proportion has been somewhat less than 80 per cent. On the other hand, Asiatic markets have increased in relative as well as actual importance. During the five years

preceding the War a little over 3 per cent of our agricultural exports went to Asia. In the last three years the proportion was 11 per cent."

Expansion of the textile industries of Japan and China was attributed by Mr. Olsen as one of the underlying factors in the increased exports of cotton to the Orient. Exports of tobacco to the Orient have shown equally striking growth. There is a noticeable tendency in the Orient to substitute wheat for rice in Japan and in parts of China, thus affording larger markets for Pacific Coast wheat and flour. There are possibilities of greater expansion in exports of fruits and processed foodstuffs to these markets."

OUR MARKET OUTLOOK IN CENTRAL EUROPE

J. Clyde Marquis, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The economic recovery of Germany, the efforts being made to build up the agriculture of that country, the prospective demand of Germany for American farm products, and Germany's endeavor to develop its international trade relationships were discussed by Mr. Marquis, who was one of a group of American agricultural economists and commodity specialists who made a three months' agricultural economic survey of Germany last summer.

"Several indicators of progress and future trend in Germany," Mr. Marquis said, "are the new desires of the working people, the new standards of living, the spreading desire for foods of higher quality, favorable development of German agriculture, the relation of German markets to the producers of other European countries, and American products in competition with those of other countries in the German market.

Increased Demand for Quality Products.

"The German people seem disposed to imitate America in changes in the manner of living and diet. The modern youth movement in Germany which is to a considerable extent a health movement, is introducing the desire for foods which have heretofore not been characteristic of the German diet. These are particularly milk and its products, and fruits and vegetables, and a desire for the newer forms of these, that have heretofore been regarded primarily as luxuries. This younger generation is also developing a taste for higher quality in its food products which also has an important bearing upon the country as a market for imported products.

"While Germany believes that its agriculture may be made somewhat more intensive, and there may be some increase in domestic production of certain products, it is realized that it may be sometime before adjustments are made to make possible the production of milk and dairy products equal to domestic needs, and that it will be a long time before the fruit and vegetable industries will be ample to take care of the country's needs; with respect to grain production as a basis of the livestock industry, large quantities of feed grains must be imported as well as quantities of bread grains. The possibility of maintaining or increasing our sales to Germany depends upon our ability to lay down food products of the desired quality in Germany at a cost which can be met by the German consumer. Our competition for the German market is appearing more in Eastern and Southeastern Europe than elsewhere."

DEVELOPMENTS IN COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

Robin Hood, Tennessee.

A trend toward fewer but larger cooperative marketing associations was reported by Robin Hood, chairman of the Committee on Cooperative Organizations. Mr. Hood declared that that 11,400 active associations listed by the Department of Agriculture have 2,883,000 members and did a business of \$2,300,000,000 during the past year. There are 403 fewer associations than were listed in 1925, but the membership then was 2,500,000 members, and the business \$2,500,000,000.

"This data, he declared" shows a distinct trend toward larger associations, but perhaps fewer in number, one reason, doubtless, being that the movement in the United States has passed its high pressure, propaganda, organization stage, and is devoting its attention to large scale efficiencies in business operation. The extensive use of research from State and Federal agencies, as well as definite formal research activities and common sense studies by the cooperatives themselves undoubtedly accounts in large measure for the increasing efficiency.

"From a legal standpoint," Mr. Hood stated, "the foundations of the movement have been made almost impregnable by the first decision on cooperative marketing to be handed down by the United States Supreme Court, in which the Supreme Court approved the Capper-Volstead Act, the uniform State cooperative marketing law, and the principles underlying cooperative marketing contracts.

Government Relationship.

"In a communication to every State extension director, the Office of Cooperative Extension Work of the Department of Agriculture, authorizes county agents and other extension workers to advise and assist in surveys and studies for cooperatives; to take part in cooperative organization meetings; to conduct cooperative marketing schools; to conduct education campaigns of various kinds for the benefit of cooperatives.

"In the sphere of membership relations, further liberalization of marketing contracts and further development of cooperative schools should be emphasized. Suits against members for non-delivery have been noticeable for their absence; the consensus of opinion is that superior service and not legal compulsion is the only sound course to follow in preventing backsliding of members. The committee recommends that consideration be given the problem of correlation of the activities of State agencies with those of the cooperatives, particularly the large organizations which seem to be becoming more and more the predominant type; and development of educational plans aimed toward giving farmers an intelligent understanding of the place of cooperatives in the marketing structure, by showing farmers what cooperatives can do and cannot do."

DEVELOPMENTS IN CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES

George E. Prince, South Carolina.

Outlook and intentions-to-plant reports, sample surveys, and truck crop reporting service were covered in the report of the Committee on Livestock and Crop Estimates, by Mr. Prince. "Probably the most important of the projects recently undertaken," he declared, "are the outlook and intentions-to-plant reports. These surveys are being improved and are proving their worth, which is evidenced by the hundreds of letters received by the Department of Agriculture from farmers indicating their use of this information in planning their breeding and planting programs.

"In keeping with their policy to build up and maintain more intimate data with reference to crop and livestock developments of the States as units, the department is making efforts to secure authority for making sample surveys to be used as a basis for estimating changes in acreage. The use of sample farms as a means of determining change in acreage is an important source of information, and a part of the work in which the State offices are largely used, and whereby the decentralization of crop and livestock estimating service program is further carried out. By the sample survey methods, reports are taken on the same farms each year, and by checking against the identical farms for the previous year, the change in acreage is accurately reflected.

Truck Crop Reporting Service

"Comments are heard in many of the more important truck growing sections that this phase of the bureau's work is not keeping pace with the development of the industry. With the conditions experienced during the past season caused by the heavy production of many of the truck crops, the added competition from other sections, and the resulting low prices, producers would no doubt welcome an improvement in the truck crop reporting service. The dissemination of vital information concerning truck and fruit crops would be of much value, and is partly being taken care of by the outlook reports on a large number of crops, but with the short time required to mature many of the important truck crops, a more complete and more frequent service is to be desired.

"Marketing organizations are beginning to rely more and more upon statistics and analyses of past experiences as a guide to present and future operations. The introduction into the marketing system of clearing house organizations and plans will no doubt stimulate interest in the truck crop reporting service. The bureau, realizing the need of an improved service on fruit and truck crops, is planning to extend this work throughout the country next season providing an increase in their funds becomes available."

Earlier Potato Intentions Report

Wells A. Sherman, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, declared at this juncture that "we are planning to get out much earlier intentions to plant

reports on potatoes, post cards being mailed the later part of this week to about 10,000 growers in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and to about 2,000 cabbage growers. We will get intentions to plant by districts and localities. If we could get intentions-to-plant report for each Southern district about five weeks before planting begins, and get report promptly, it would not be too late for modifications."

Mr. Phillips of New York declared "we need more emphasis on truck crop reports"; Mr. Oley of New Jersey that "we need reports on spinach, beets, carrots"; Mr. Bomberger of Maryland, that "Del-Mar-Va feels the need for increased reports on truck crops"; Mr. Bevan of Massachusetts that "Massachusetts feels the same way"; Mr. Waid of Ohio, that "Ohio not only wants more reports regarding intentions and acreage, but reports giving condition of the crops from time to time to help in the proper distribution of crops that can be held".

Mr. Phillips of New York declared that "last year we made a careful survey of our muck land crops along in the spring, turning over our shipping point inspectors to Dr. Gillette, State-Federal agricultural statistician, for that purpose. Producers were enthusiastic over the survey and we plan to do the work again next spring. There is need for tying in more closely market news work with crop estimates. The cabbage situation is an example. How much cabbage do farmers have back still to market? We have attempted to use the cabbage list to find out what farmers have; supplemented by an actual survey by telephone to commercial storages. We have a pretty good idea of cabbage still held in New York City. We wish we had it for Wisconsin."

DEVELOPMENTS IN CITY MARKETING

Warren W. Oley, New Jersey.

Municipal markets, private-owned markets, the auction and as adjunct to a city market, and market developments in the District of Columbia were covered in the report of the Committee on City Markets, by Warren W. Oley.

"Progress has been made in many municipal marketing projects," Mr. Oley said. "For two years New Orleans has been working on the project of a large municipally-owned terminal market which would house all the produce interests of the city, but recently the project has been altered and is being pushed by private enterprise under the protection of the city franchise. New York City has advanced its plans for the Bronx Produce Terminal Market; in Connecticut, the City of Hartford has worked out a satisfactory farmers' market; municipally-owned markets in Waterbury and Bridgeport, Connecticut, are working out successfully; Oklahoma City has just completed a new market at a cost of \$500,000; Ocala, Florida, opened a curb market this year, and reports of a successful year in the city markets have been received from Little Rock and Texarkana, Arkansas; from Detroit, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Wilmington, Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis; Atlantic City, Trenton, and a few others.

"There appears to be a decided tendency on the part of some city authorities to endeavor to have new and better marketing facilities developed by private enterprise without considering nearby supplies. The auction market system employed at shipping points in Delaware, Maryland and other States for the sale of strawberries has been in operation at two shipping points of southern New Jersey the last year and applied to all produce sold throughout the growing season. We have found that such sales are the greatest factor in improving quality of pack and contents."

The public market situation in Washington, D.C. was outlined by Mr. Oley and Mr. Shaw of Maryland. "All of us who are interested in city marketing," Mr. Oley said, "hope to see Washington build a model market in a strategic position to combine all of the features needed for success. We need such a model to serve as a pattern in such projects as may arise in our own home states."

WHOLESALE PRODUCE TERMINAL DEVELOPMENTS

G. V. Branch, Municipal Bureau of Markets, Detroit.

"Last spring our wholesale trade appointed a committee of five men to investigate the terminal problem. The committee went to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston, and found results in Boston close to our idea of what a real terminal should be. This is a union terminal where any road can switch cars of perishables. In the projected union terminal at Detroit there will be no restrictions on who can do business so long as business is done under rules and regulations of the terminal. Cars will come in at a holding and inspection yard; there will be bulk delivery team tracks; highly perishable platforms. The yard will hold approximately 800 cars, the terminal covering 38 acres. There will be a buyers' room to accommodate 300 buyers, and a sellers' room, the selling hours being from 6 to 9 a.m. Our dealers expect a reduction in overhead cost of approximately 40 per cent. Now costs of handling are from \$30 to \$80 a car. Instead of several days, the limit on the sale of stuff is two days. Produce trade has formed Produce Wholesale Terminal Company to co-operate with terminal. Work on the terminal will be started within fifteen days. The terminal will cost \$300,000 a year to maintain."

DEVELOPMENTS IN STANDARDIZATION AND INSPECTION

G. V. Day, Illinois.

"Standardization and inspection of potatoes and apples are more nationwide than any other products," Mr. Day said. "Twenty-three States have adopted official grades for apples, and 16 for potatoes. The number of grades reported as official in each State vary from one in several States to 28 in Texas. Several States: Arizona, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Tennessee indicate no official grades. Twenty-eight States having official State grades indicate that none are compulsory. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Virginia have compulsory grades on apples. Rhode Island reports that certain parts of regulations are compulsory. Many State grades are identical with the United States grades."

"Reports indicate 23 States carry on Federal-State shipping point inspection. Compulsory inspection is reported by 12 States. Topics for discussion include compulsory versus optional grading; how can compulsory grades be enforced without compulsory inspection; how can over-facing of packages be discouraged; and how are States getting along with the enforcement of laws pertaining to correct marking of grades on the package."

Tuesday, December 4.

CLEARING HOUSE ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

Dr. F. B. Bomberger, Maryland Department of Markets.

The results of the Eastern Shore Farmers' Association the past year indicate that the association has been "chiefly effective in resisting price declines, preventing panic among farmers, and spreading marketing over a longer period," Dr. Bomberger said. "Potato prices would have gone lower had it not been for the Quotations Committee."

Dr. Bomberger outlined recent developments in clearing house organization by the Kaw Valley Potato Growers Association, and the Florida Citrus Growers Clearing House Association. He said that "the Florida Clearing House differs from the Eastern Shore Farmers' Association and the California Gravenstein Apple Growers in that it makes no provision for quotation of prices at which products are to be sold. It greatly resembles the California Vineyardists Association in that prime emphasis seems to be placed upon the adjustment of shipments to terminal markets to avoid as far as may be practicable overloading and glutting of such markets. The Florida Association seems determined to establish a more rigid standardization of its citrus fruits through grading, inspection and certification of grade and quality and at the same time to stimulate and expand consumer demand by means of an extensive and intensive advertising campaign."

Although the potato situation this year, "caused a loss of several millions of dollars" to farmers on the Eastern Shore, "it is yet true that the operation of the Quotation Committee undoubtedly tended to stabilize prices and to prevent the complete demoralization of the market. I believe it can be shown by the records that but for the Quotation Committee the price would have gone far below \$1 per barrel early in July. This contention is borne out by the fact that in the Carolinas and in the Kaw Valley and Oklahoma sections, prices were demoralized and hundreds of cars were consigned for what they would bring in the market. Many hundreds of acres in those areas were never dug, the potatoes being allowed to rot in the ground. On the Eastern Shore, the only early potato area in which there was a Clearing House in operation, practically all sales were on a f.o.b. basis, there were practically no consignments, every acre of potatoes was dug and marketed, and prices were steady at all times, even if they were low. The percentage of rejections was exceedingly small due to an early conference with representatives of potato interests of South Carolina and North Carolina at Norfolk, in which it was agreed that the grading would be exceedingly strict."

Mr. Oley of New Jersey declared that "our Bureau of Markets this year

established an office in the center of the potato industry, hoping to do some of the things the Quotations Committee had accomplished. This was a market price office, giving daily quotations on the big markets."

REACTION OF CHAIN STORE POLICY ON PRODUCERS

Prof. James E. Boyle, Cornell University.

"The greatest development in retailing the last fifty years has been the growth of the chain stores. There are now a total of 4,000 chains, with 100,000 units in the United States, doing a combined business of six billion dollars a year, or 16 per cent of the total retail business of the country. There are 800 grocery chains, with 60,000 unit stores, doing a total business of three billion dollars a year. The big chains are rapidly getting bigger. The oldest and biggest chain is the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., which today has 17,000 stores, twice the number it had five years ago.

"The advantages usually claimed for the chains include economy, or low prices; rapid turnover; favorable locations; scientific management under strict supervision; display and arrangement of stock, and package goods. The farmer is sometimes affected when the big chains feature potatoes, or bread, or similar important agricultural products, as they frequently do. I suspect that throwing a large number of carloads of potatoes on the market below market prices demoralize for a time the wholesaler and jobber trade to such an extent that the price is depressed for the whole country. The psychology of the market is affected when wholesaler and jobber get too nervous to buy, not knowing what the chains will do to their price. It is an opinion of mine that one of the big chains this year helped depress potato prices by putting on a 'potato week' and featuring potatoes at a very low price. At any rate this helped to further demoralize an already panicky market.

Chain Stores Dealing with Producers.

"There are only a few individual farms with the quantity and quality of goods which would interest any chain store as a prospective direct purchaser. Therefore, the contact between chain and farmer must come almost entirely through the cooperatives. On canvassing the typical cooperatives of the country I find some difference of opinion as to whether the chain store trade is satisfactory or unsatisfactory. For instance, one potato cooperative writes me that it has been selling chain stores for several years, and at first found the business very satisfactory. But today it finds about as many disadvantages as it does advantages in such business. The main argument it now has against this type of business is that the chains have just gone into the potato business so heavily and are so frequently featuring potatoes as leaders and selling them at cost or below, as to prevent other buyers on the market from selling potatoes at a legitimate profit. Another potato cooperative reports that during the last five years it has sold twenty per cent of all its potatoes to chain stores, and that this business has been entirely satisfactory in every way.

"A cheese cooperative reports a satisfactory business with chains; another cheese cooperative reports very little direct experience with the chains because the chains insist on low price rather than high quality. Most of the cooperatives consulted report satisfactory dealings with the chains. of the cooperatives consulted report satisfactory dealings with the chains. Some of the limitations and drawbacks which cooperatives have reported include privileges demanded by the chains, in the form of advertising charges, brokerage allowances, cash discounts.

"The chain store has had little or no effect in causing the California cooperatives to change their inspection, grading, and standardizing of products, for the reason that the California cooperatives were already doing these three things. But with the chain store handling more and more lines of fresh vegetables we may feel sure that in this field considerable improvement will be forced on the growers by the chains. It seems a certainty that the chain store will force the producers to produce and put up a better quality of vegetables in a more attractive pack. More careful grading and packing will tend to increase consumption. The chains seem destined to occupy at least 50 percent of the retail field for food-stuffs. As bargainers for the consumers, they will force growers to change their whole mental attitude towards production; they will force many shifts and adjustments in production; they will put prices down as low as the traffic will bear - that is, to the point where the efficient farmer will get all his stuff is worth but no more."

DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGISLATION

Lawrence A. Bevan, Massachusetts.

Federal and State legislation dealing with standardization, cooperative associations, and produce dealers was outlined by Mr. Bevan. "It seems apparent that we still have two schools of thought on grading and inspection," he said. "Some sections believe in compulsory grading; others in voluntary grading and shipping point inspection. Several States have enlarged or plan to enlarge the powers of the Bureau of Markets. These include Vermont, Rhode Island, and Ohio. Pennsylvania and New York officials believe that shipping point inspection on apples and potatoes is preferred to compulsory grading; that compulsory grading of crops which are widespread over the State and which are shipped many months of the year would be unenforceable except at great cost.

"Mr. Phillips has suggested that 'the ideal grading law is one requiring the surface of the pack shall represent a true average of the contents; that the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets shall have authority to promulgate official State grades for a list of commodities specifically set forth in the law, and added to each time there is pressure for grades on some commodity not already included; that use of such grades shall be optional on the part of shippers, but if so used, the package must be marked with the grade and the name of the packer, and that misbranding be punishable by a stiff penalty, with money appropriated for enforcement each time a new commodity is added to the list for which official grades are in operation."

The recently created Mississippi Agricultural Service Department, for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of agriculture in the State, was described at this point. The law contemplates assisting every line of agriculture in the State, especially in coordinating efforts of agencies in State, working in agriculture. A commission of seven ex-officio members and a farmer from each of eight districts in the State was appointed July 1 last, the ex-officio members including the director of extension service, director of experiment station, director of Smith-Hughes work, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Governor of the State. All the heads of the various departments in the State were called into conference and the Mississippi Cooperative Council was formed; there was also organized throughout the State, parallel organizations known as county cooperative councils. The State council delegated to the Mississippi Agricultural Service Department authority to fix an agricultural program for 1929. The Council will meet this month, and submit certain regulations for grades and standards which will become effective in the State.

THE REJECTION EVIL

Stewart R. Brown, General Counsel, Produce Reporter Co., Chicago

"The rejection evil, I suppose, might be regarded as the bane of the business in certain sections. I think that the solution of the problem is to know the facts; what causes rejections. For the most part the men in the industry believe in pushing sales; to them the industry means nothing more than profit and loss. Very few have given any thought to standardization and grades; and few have given thought to the solemnity of a contract. There are unscrupulous rejectors, but there are others who reject because they have a right to reject. In many cases a buyer who is face to face with a loss and knows he cannot get the freight charges out of the commodity will reject the stuff and throw it back on the railroad company or the shipper. A large part of the rejection business is caused by freight that is very high. Unwarranted rejection means an unwarranted breach of contract. When we get down to trying these rejection cases I have a very hard time getting the evidence. Unfortunately, in the produce business there is not enough attention paid to details. If you have not got a contract and the market goes the wrong way you can expect a rejection. The shipper must have a definite understanding about the kind, quality, description and price of the commodity sold, and then if his buyer rejects the stuff, sue him and recover the difference."

DEVELOPMENTS IN SALES AND CONSIGNMENTS

Wells A. Sherman, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"For many years the prevailing sentiment at the annual conventions of the trade organizations has seemed to be that the consignment business was bound to dwindle and eventually sink into unimportance while f.o.b. buying was coming more and more into favor with both producers and dealers. Yet in every season when any particular fruit or vegetable is known to be in excessive supply

enormous quantities of that product go to market on consignment. Growers who would like to sell find themselves compelled to accept less than the cost of production, to hold the goods for a later market, or to consign. Most growers of apples and potatoes sell for what they can get at point of origin in years when market prices give them something more than cost of production.

"About half the States have made some attempt to regulate or safeguard the consignment business. Efforts to regulate sales, or settlements resulting from sales, have been few and far between. There is a growing sentiment in favor of both State and National legislation designed to give more prompt and certain redress of grievances than can be obtained through the courts."

REGULATING THE COMMISSION MERCHANT

Wells A. Sherman, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The Federal Department of Agriculture has made no attempt to regulate the business of the commission merchant. It has, under the Produce Agency Act, provided punishments for certain acts or omissions, but it has given no one any general regulatory authority nor has it laid down any affirmative requirements of those who engage in the sale of farm products on commission.

"A bill introduced by Senator Borah at the last session of Congress, proposes to give the department authority to deal with both consignments and purchases and sales of fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate commerce, broadly comparable to that which the State of Minnesota has vested in her Department of Agriculture. There seems to be a very general impression that this act, or something very much like it, will become law in the not distant future. I have been asking myself just what we may expect of such legislation in view of the fact that the consignment business in more than half of our large markets is already under state regulation, yet the shipping public seems to recognize no difference between these markets and others not so regulated.

"Such investigation as I have been able to make leads me to suspect that if every claim which has been collected as the result of State laws regulating commission merchants, which would not have been collected otherwise, had been paid directly out of an appropriation by the State Legislature, the total cost to the people of the United States would have been somewhat less than the cost of administering and enforcing these various State statutes. This is not a conclusive argument against such legislation, but it indicates that a good deal of machinery has been set up and operated at some expense which has brought back very little to the shipper by way of tangible financial improvement in the situation. A good many State laws are so ineffective that they should be strengthened or repealed."

Wednesday, December 5

DEVELOPMENTS IN MARKET REPORTING

J. H. Vint, Wisconsin.

A survey of market reporting for the past year, Mr. Vint said, "shows that most of the activities in this field have been confined to the expansion of this service, the improvement and extension of facilities for reporting, and the broadening of cooperative relations between the Federal market reporting service and the various states of the Union as well as to the development of cooperative relations among the states.

"As to relations between the states a project was started in October in the form of an exchange of information on conditions in the market for dry beans between the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets and the California State Market Bureau. California sends New York weekly by air mail a rather comprehensive report on conditions, prices, etc. at California shipping points. New York in turn sends by air mail to California a weekly typewritten report on jobbers' prices in the western district of New York. This information is assembled at the Rochester office of the New York Department of Agriculture. No attempt is made to present a complete picture of the local bean situation, but merely to pass on to California the information furnished by the jobbers.

"The New York Department of Agriculture and Markets started a new project of daily reports on the local Rochester market, in September. Michigan reports the addition of the broadcasting of the Benton Harbor cash market daily by W.L.S. Chicago. Ohio succeeded after some effort in getting the Columbus produce market reported over the radio. Delaware reports to have been able to get terminal market news for their growers a little earlier each morning than heretofore. The Maine Division of Markets now has a man located in Boston whose special job is to prepare market and crop news in cooperation with Massachusetts, Connecticut and the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for radio broadcasting. Many special market services have been established in Pennsylvania the last two years. California has secured the allocation of a short wave to a short wave broadcasting system which they have installed."

Regional Market News Service.

Mr. Marquis reported that "for two or three years the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has been working on the idea of developing a regional market news service which would cover a group of States having similar marketing interests. The New England commissioners of agriculture became interested and worked out a cooperative agreement whereby we now have at Boston a man who is a joint market news man between the States and the Federal department. The radio stations at Boston, WBZ and WBZA have been interested, but they had not done much in market news because they had no one to work up the material now they will give a comprehensive service. The regional arrangement is a special type of market news covering all phases of production and marketing.

"We have somewhat the same situation in Philadelphia; a man there devotes

his time to press release work and radio; a cooperative employe of the State of Pennsylvania and the bureau. The question arose as to broadening his field by serving the Del-Mar-Va territory and New Jersey, so that we are erasing to some extent the State lines. Some day we might tackle New York City, although the producers of New York City are not necessarily near New York. Where there is a large city of a million or so people, you have a different problem. People now are becoming interested in all phases of economic facts, as distinguished from market news. Our men must be broadened out in their viewpoint so that they understand the importance of production facts, location of production, movement to market, qualities produced, what happens in the market, and what happens in the way of price all the way through. I believe that in the last seven or eight years there has been a most remarkable development in economic thinking on the part of most farmers. In the early days you could not get a hearing on this economic stuff; in 1910 or 1911 we tried to hold some economic programs in Wisconsin and nobody was interested. It is up to us to adapt our services and material to meet the changed requirements."

California News Service

Mr. Critchfield declared that the production of 180 crops in California, sold commercially, presents a "big problem in market news service. We are fifteen days from our major markets. California growers are not particularly interested in the price today, but interested in translating price today into price twelve to fifteen days from now, and converting that back to a local price. The old type of report was mainly valuable to large shippers, traders and others who were able to interpret it. The bureau is developing a more interpretative type of service. We have endeavored to synchronize price reports with economic facts bearing on the situation. We simply determine what the grower wants; he wants a picture that he can grasp simply of the economic factors bearing on his market; the facts that are going to help him to determine when he should sell his crop; whether the price is going up or down. The small growers are not able with our present established type of market reporting service to determine that. We have attempted with this new service to cover all the economic facts; to present them simply and get them to growers with the least possible delay."

THE PLACE OF FUTURE TRADING IN THE MARKETING OF GRAIN

Dr. J.W.T. Duvel, Grain Futures Administration.

Dr. Duvel outlined the historical development of trading in grain for future delivery. He said that "our futures markets are primarily speculative in character, only about five percent of the purchases and sales of futures being directly connected with hedging transactions as applied to the marketing of grain. We have always been taught to believe that our futures markets serve to stabilize prices. There is but little evidence to support this view. The

speculative feature is often so dominated by a few traders that artificial price movements are not uncommon. In fact, it would appear that future trading results in both higher prices and lower prices as well as wider daily price fluctuations than would otherwise result, although this is incapable of positive proof.

"The Grain Futures Administration has placed particular stress on the desirability of some form of limitation as to the quantity of futures that may be accumulated by any trader, or the quantity he may be permitted to buy or sell within a single day for purely speculative purposes. A futures market, world wide in scope, in which the trading of a single individual amounts to 8, 10 or 12 per cent of the total day's business in the dominant future, such commitments frequently amounting to 3 or 4 million and occasionally amounting to 5 or 7 million bushels, is not a free and open market. Our futures markets rarely ever are in a position to absorb such large volumes without a wide fluctuation in price. Prices which advance or decline 4 or 5 cents under such circumstances hardly reflect satisfactory marketing conditions and certainly not from a hedging standpoint. In no sense can they be construed as reflecting supply and demand for actual grain. The necessity for some degree of limitation of concentrated speculative activities is being rapidly recognized by the exchanges as facts are fully developed."

MARKET LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SERVICE

H.F. Fitts, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Outlining the activities of the market legislative information service in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Mr. Fitts requested the marketing officials to forward to him promptly after passage copies of all State legislation dealing with marketing, so that the files may be kept up to date for the benefit of all States which desire information on marketing legislation." Mr. Fitts' activities deal with the reviewing of Federal and State laws passed by Congress, and of the State legislatures; the keeping of complete files of laws on marketing and related subjects for each State and for the Federal Government. Separate files are kept on various marketing subjects, under headings "Cooperative Marketing", "Warehousing", "Cold Storage", "Commission Merchants", "Grades and Standards", "Inspection of Farm Products", and the like. The progress of Federal legislation during each session of Congress in both the Senate and the House, and in Committees, is recorded. Mr. Fitts also makes digests of all litigated cases involving the marketing of agricultural products, these digests being published regularly in "Marketing Activities".

DEVELOPMENTS IN TRANSPORTATION

Walter E. Paulson, Indiana.

Advisory Shippers' Boards, bills of lading, adjustment of freight rates, motor trucks, delay in transit, and mixed cars were covered by Mr. Paulson.

"A well balanced and properly corordinated system of transportation, operated according to the principles of fair rates and adequate service, is indispensable in meeting many complex problems involved in marketing farm products. Many of the marketing activities necessary in handling products as they are moved from the farm to the point of final consumption revolve around the service of transportation. From the standpoint of the farm producer, such factors of transportation services as cost, promptness and reliability of delivery, and facility for systematically feeding markets, are of paramount importance."

PRICE ANALYSIS AS A BASIS FOR EFFECTIVE MARKETING PROGRAMS

Dr. O. C. Stine, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Dr. Stine described in detail the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in studying factors that affect the prices of farm products. He showed that in connection with wheat the bureau, by studying price factors covering the last twenty-five years, has indicated prices close to those which actually prevailed in twenty-two of the twenty-five years. Similar studies have been made in connection with cotton and other commodities. Dr. Stine declared that price analysis; that is, the study of factors that control price, is a basic need in developing production and marketing programs.

PROGRESS MADE IN POULTRY AND EGG STANDARDIZATION

Roy C. Potts, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. Potts declared that the entire poultry and egg industry have a fuller appreciation of the importance and significance of quality in poultry and eggs than they have ever had before. He said that during the past year there has been "an increased favorable general interest on the part of the egg industry in egg standardization; definite efforts to develop programs of egg standardization by marketing organizations and marketing agencies; action by various agencies to put into operation a definite program of standardization; and an increased volume of eggs inspected by the inspection office of the Department of Agriculture." Similar progress was reported in poultry standardization, in which Mr. Potts described the live poultry inspection work at New York; interest of the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association in live poultry inspection at buying and shipping points; the formulation of Federal tentative classes and sub-classes of live poultry, and the formulation of standards and grades for live poultry.

Election of New Officers

W. T. DERRICKSON, Delaware, was elected President of the National Association of Marketing Officials for the coming year; C. W. Waid, Ohio, as Vice-President, and Dr. F. B. Bomberger, Maryland, as Secretary-Treasurer.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 19, 1928

Vol. 8, No. 51

FARM REORGANIZATION AIDED
BY FEDERAL ECONOMICS BUREAU

Marked reorganization of farm production plans and the adjustment of the marketing system to changing economic conditions during the past year are reported by Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Many sections have reorganized their farm activities on a more profitable basis as a result of recommendations made by the bureau," Mr. Olsen says. "State and local agricultural workers have joined the bureau in this work of assisting farmers to find the most profitable combination of farm enterprises under varying conditions."

The annual outlook reports prepared by the bureau in cooperation with representatives of the States provide for farmers a plan of procedure of nationwide application. These outlook reports, which present the year's prospects in January, are now supplemented by reports from time to time at the seasons when farmers must decide on changes in their plans.

Greater effort is being made by the bureau to improve information on domestic and foreign markets, services in standardization, grading, packing, and other farm practices to help farmers fill out their programs of production and marketing to meet changing conditions in the best and most effective manner. Efforts to improve the quality of products through standardization and grading are an important phase of the bureau's work relating to marketing.

Widespread approval of the classification of cotton production by grade and staple, based upon samples taken at cotton gins, has been manifested, Mr. Olsen says. This classification of cotton informs farmers and the cotton world of the quantity of tenderable and untenderable cotton on future contracts, and has enabled the installation of systems intended to improve the grade and staple length of cotton. Associated with this cotton work have been studies of the utilization of cotton by grade and staple, and the finding of new uses for the fiber for cotton bagging and other fabrics.

Mr. Olsen reports that not less than sixty per cent of wholesale trading in fruits and vegetables is now done on the basis of national standard grades which have been issued for 38 fruits and vegetables. Under the food products inspection services whereby products are examined for quality, some 243,262 cars of produce were inspected, an increase over the preceding year of more than 17,000 cars. This inspection service is maintained in 41 States and covers 60 commodities. The movement toward the use of standard containers was advanced by the passage of the Standard Containers Act of 1928, providing specifications for hampers, round stave baskets and splint baskets.

Many serious marketing difficulties, Mr. Olsen says, originate in irregularities of production. In the case of some crops, annual variations in acreage are an important factor in variations in production, and the bureau's

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Washington, D. C.

price analyses are considered an assistance to farmers in adjusting acreage to probable market requirements. Price studies afford similar help to the livestock industries.

Other important activities of the bureau during the year cover studies of types of farming, farm records and accounts, farm budgeting, range cattle production, economics of beekeeping, sources and uses of farm income, agricultural production and income, quality of meats, methods and practices of marketing crops and livestock, milling and baking qualities of wheat, rice-drying methods, egg and poultry grading, seed verification, tobacco standardization, foreign competition and demand, farm taxation, agricultural insurance, rural credit, farm life, land tenure, and farm labor.

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AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK REPORT
TO BE ISSUED IN JANUARY.

The outlook for American agriculture in both domestic and foreign markets during the coming year will be reported on January 28 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, following a Washington conference of leading agricultural economists. All the department's facilities for collecting and interpreting economic information relating to agriculture are being utilized in preparation for the conference during the week beginning January 21.

Agricultural economists and extension workers from forty States have accepted the invitation of Nils A. Olsen, chief of the bureau, to attend the conference to discuss the agricultural situation and needs in the various States, and to use the national outlook report in formulating local agricultural programs for the ensuing year. Farmers will be informed as to the best production program to meet prospective market demands.

The various State representatives to the Washington conference will familiarize themselves with the outlook material and its relationship to the problems of farmers in their respective regions in connection with the issuance of State outlook reports following publication of the national outlook. These State reports in many instances will be the subject of local conferences with farmers in formulating programs for local areas.

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NEW JERSEY MARKETS BUREAU
AIDS FARM BUSINESS.

Orderly marketing through standardization, distribution and knowledge of the needs of the consumer is cited by W. W. Oley, chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, as part of the bureau's contribution in aiding farmers the past year.

"The problem of the Bureau of Markets," he says, "is to aid in getting the greatest return to the producer for the crops harvested in the State and to obtain for the consumer quality in farm products; also, to so influence conditions within the State and in competing areas that our farmers have a fair chance to use the advantages afforded by their location to their own end.

If the bureau can assist farmers with timely information as to acreage and conditions in competing areas, and advise them as to surplus or shortage in various markets at shipping seasons, then our nearness to the consuming public is a real asset. Studies of what the consumers want, how the distributors want it, all help to line out a series of recommendations to aid marketing.

"Rapid changes are taking place in the marketing methods employed in the State. Nearby redistributing points such as New York and Philadelphia are not making the price for Jersey produce as in years past. The smaller market within the State, our summer seashore population, and our nearby secondary markets of Pennsylvania, New York and New England are a factor in making a price for New Jersey produce.

"Standardization of all farm commodities produced in the State, standardization of the pack and package used for shipment, make distribution to these secondary markets and sale in large primary markets at higher prices possible. New Jersey has nearly lost its hold on nearby markets because of the little attention given to the orderly marketing methods used by far-distant competing states. These facts must be visualized by marketing agencies in order that New Jersey may hold the enviable position it had in the past and be able to profit by its geographic location."

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POTATO SHIPPERS URGE

BETTER HANDLING OF CROP.

Better grading, the restricting of shipments of potatoes to those grading U.S. No. 1, and the use of Federal inspection at shipping points were urged in resolutions adopted at a meeting of potato shippers, held in Chicago on October 31. The shippers also recommended the adoption of State laws requiring compulsory grading and inspection.

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GRADES FOR SOYBEAN AND

SOYBEAN MIXED HAY.

Tentative standards for soybean and soybean mixed hay were issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under date of November 26. These standards were formulated during the past year under a cooperative agreement between the bureau and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Bales of soybean hay obtained in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia were analyzed in the Hay, Feed and Seed Division laboratory at Washington, to obtain information regarding color, leafiness, texture and foreign material as grading factors, prior to issuance of the standards.

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UNITED STATES STANDARDS for fresh peas (1928); runner, bunch, or mixed type farmers' stock peanuts (1928), and for jumbo type farmers' stock peanuts (1928) have been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS LEAGUEURGE BETTER HANDLING OF PRODUCE

The National League of Commission Merchants is arranging a series of meetings with grocers and perishable dealers in all States east of the Mississippi River for the purpose of promoting more efficient methods of handling, pricing and selling perishables. Paul Findlay, former Wisconsin grocer and a business writer on merchandising subjects has been employed to conduct the meetings. Persons interested in the project should communicate with E. L. Roberts, General Manager and Secretary, National League of Commission Merchants, 624 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

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NEW YORK REPORTS ON RESULTS OFCOMMISSION MERCHANTS LAW.

Nearly \$100,000 has been returned to shippers, without recourse to bond, during the last ten years as a result of investigations of complaints by the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets of violations of the "Commission Merchant Law".

The main requirement of this law is that all persons who receive and sell farm products on a commission basis must be licensed by the State, must file a \$3,000 bond for the protection of consignor creditors, and must render a true and detailed accounting to the shipper for produce handled.

"Power to withhold the granting of a licence when reasons seem adequate as well as to revoke a license previously granted," according to H. Deane Phillips, Director of the New York State Bureau of Markets, "has made it possible to cleanse the produce trade of many hangers-on who, otherwise, as in the past, would have caused serious losses to shippers.

"The license feature and the requirements as to proper accounting of produce have also had a salutary effect on all dealers. Most important, however, has been the direct money return made to shippers, who otherwise would have lost considerable sums when commission merchants failed in business, made improper returns, or when the remittance for some shipment had simply been overlooked.

"During the ten year period since 1918, a total of thirty-two licensed commission merchants have defaulted in their payments and recourse has been had to the bonds filed by them for the protection of shippers. In settling these cases, 543 verified complaints were received. The total amount recovered from the various sureties and distributed to the complainants has amounted to \$43,961. In a few cases, commission merchants who had thus defaulted in payment were found to owe consignor creditors in excess of the amount of the bond, but in most cases, the full amount of the claim has been paid, representing money which otherwise would have been inevitably lost to the shipper.

"During recent years, there have been approximately 650 commission merchants licensed annually to handle farm produce on consignment, and the bonds filed by such licensees amount to approximately two million dollars."

CANADIAN PLAN AIDS
CONSUMPTION OF EGGS.

Ten years ago the Canadian Government started a campaign to better the egg market for farmers and at the same time give consumers better treatment. Compulsory grading of eggs was instituted and Government graders or inspectors were placed in different districts of the several provinces. Today, the Canadians are eating one-half again as many eggs as they did ten years ago. The egg consumption in Canada is now about 320 eggs per person.

The increase is due largely to improvement in quality of eggs. With strict grading and candling, consumers soon began to lose their fear for bad eggs on the breakfast table. The eggs are candled and graded according to size, color and interior quality. A Canadian Government inspector's certificate of quality accompanies the package.

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STANDARD COTTON BALE COVERING
SHOULD BE ADOPTED.

The American cotton industry should adopt a standardized cotton bale covering to eliminate the heavy expense now borne by the industry as a result of unbusinesslike "tare" practices, the United States Department of Agriculture declares, following a study of Egyptian baling methods by William I. Holt, marketing specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Because of irregularity in weight, Mr. Holt says, shipments of American cotton to the mills in this and foreign countries are often subjected to taring to determine the actual weight of coverings. In this process ten percent of a shipment is stripped, and the covering is weighed. The cost of this procedure is an unnecessary charge upon the industry, and one which could be eliminated if the tare were uniform or if the covering of each bale were of known weight.

The results of Mr. Holt's survey have been published by the Department of Agriculture in Circular 47, entitled "Standardized Cotton Tare in Egypt".

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"The Present Status of Farmer-Owned Grain-Marketing Associations in the United States" has been issued in a preliminary report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Summary of Cases Decided in the Courts of Last Resort Pertaining to the Marketing of Agricultural Products and Related Questions, from March 1927 to October 1928" has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Apples in 1928" is the title of a mimeographed report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This report discusses the crop and market prospects for apples during the 1928-29 season.

IN CONGRESS:

The Short Session (second) of the 70th Congress opened on Monday December 3. S. 4206, by Senator Heflin, authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish certain additional cotton statistics was referred to the House Committee.

Among bills introduced were the following:

S. 4602, by Senator McNary, to establish a Federal farm board to aid in the orderly marketing and in the control and disposition of the surplus of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce. A similar bill (H.R.14940) was introduced by Mr. Cannon.

H.R. 14938, by Mr. Fulmer, to provide for the use of net weights in interstate and foreign commerce transactions in cotton, to provide for the standardization of bale covering for cotton, and for other purposes.

H.R. 14819, by Mr. Kemp, authorizing an appropriation of \$1,500 for maintenance of market news service on fruit and vegetables for strawberry market reporting office at Hammond, La.

H.R. 14396, by Mr. Fulmer, authorizing an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the purchase of seed, feed, and fertilizer to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of the U.S.

S. 4675, by Senator Dill, to amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation of radio communications" approved February 23, 1927. A similar bill (H.R.14819) was introduced by Mr. Davis.

H.R. 14814, by Mr. Sirovich, to provide for the inspection of chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, and turkeys.

H.R. 14470, by Mr. Lea, to provide for the inspection of poultry and poultry products.

H. R. 393, by Mr. Fenn, to provide for the 15th and subsequent decennial censuses, was reported out of the Senate Committee on Commerce. This bill was amended so as to change the time of beginning the census from May, as provided in the House bill, to November 1.

S. 4206, by Senator Heflin, authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish certain additional cotton statistics, was referred to the House Committee.

H. R. 15389, by Mr. Sirovich, to amend the salary rates contained in Classification Act and the "Welch Act".

S. 4888, by Senator Thomas, providing for the establishment in the Department of State of a bureau of foreign affairs and a Foreign Service School.

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MARKETING ACTIVITIES

AND OTHER ECONOMIC WORK

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SERVICE, RESEARCH AND RELATED PROJECTS ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INDIANA TO DEVELOP STATE MARKETING PROGRAM.

A marketing program intended to aid Indiana farmers in satisfying the demand for fruits and vegetables in "home" markets is to be formulated at a meeting of growers at Purdue University, January 14 to 18.

"Twenty-five years ago," the Purdue News Service has announced, "the central markets were supplied with home grown products. Today, with the advent of fast freight and modern refrigeration, fruits and vegetables from California, Maine, Texas, Florida, Mexico and even Italy are vieing with each other in neighborhood stores.

"Distant shippers have been forced to grow, grade, standardize and pack a product that not only appeals to the taste but to the eye as well. The results often have been disastrous to the home grown products.

"To meet this ever encroaching competition, Indiana growers must study the markets and grow, grade and pack their fruits and vegetables so that both package and contents are equal or superior to those of distant neighbors, if the fruit and vegetable industry is to remain profitable."

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GOOD PROSPECTS FOR AMERICAN APPLES ABROAD.

Prospects are good for a heavy consumption of American apples in Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden during the next few months, according to a cable received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Edwin Smith, the bureau's fruit marketing specialist abroad. In general, he says, the continental market outlook is better than usual for barreled stock and normal for boxed varieties. The only exception is in Norway where the duty on apples is prohibitive.

Mr. Smith has just completed a survey of the apple market prospects in Northwestern Europe and reports that the demand there is especially strong for 2 1/4 inch to 2 3/4 inch barreled apples, on account of the short supplies of cheap homegrown apples. Sweden is temporarily heavily supplied, but industrial conditions and buying power are much better than a year ago. All countries of Northwestern Europe are experiencing low prices for boxed Jonathans from the Pacific Northwest, due largely to heavy supplies that have been arriving in an overripe condition, although the eating quality of the fruit is good. The moderate retail prices should induce heavier consumption, Mr. Smith says.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO INSPECTION
ATTRACTING WIDE ATTENTION.

Inquiries regarding the tobacco inspection service being developed in Virginia are being received by the Virginia Division of Markets from many other States, Canada and other countries.

This inspection or grading service was started on the Lynchburg market last season as an experiment, but before the season closed it became recognized by growers, warehousemen and buyers. Three thousand and ten lots of tobacco weighing 415,525 pounds were inspected or graded.

The service is being enlarged this season.

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PENNSYLVANIA CANNERS USE LARGE
QUANTITY OF INSPECTED PRODUCE.

Nearly nine million pounds of tomatoes, apples and grapes were classified by State inspectors upon delivery at canning factories in the Commonwealth during the season just closed, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. This is the result of a movement fostered by the Pennsylvania Canners Association to improve the quality of canned goods through the use of higher quality raw products. The canners pay a premium on the high grades.

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SOUTH JERSEY APPLES
GRADED FOR EXPORT.

The shipping point inspection of apples for export was an important service rendered South Jersey growers by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture the past marketing season, declares William B. Duryee, Secretary. All stock was put in barrels, which is a comparatively new container in New Jersey.

New Jersey has exported Wealthy, Gravenstein and other summer varieties in bushel baskets and boxes. In the last season or two, growers have been increasingly interested in exporting late varieties, packed in barrels, and the stock is reported to "compete favorably with barreled apples from Virginia, Pennsylvania and other eastern sections."

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IOWA STATE COLLEGE reports that there are now 36 counties in which farmers are keeping farm business records in cooperation with county agents and extension specialists. It is expected that next year the number will be increased to 47 counties.

"THE CHANGING USES OF TEXTILE FIBERS IN CLOTHING AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES" has been issued as Miscellaneous Publication 31, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEES STRONG DEMAND
FOR SEED POTATOES.

Heavy demand from out-of-State buyers promise to exhaust Maryland supplies of certified seed potatoes before all the needs of growers of the State are met, according to Dr. R. A. Jehle, University of Maryland Extension Service. Production of certified seed potatoes in Maryland the past season was 21,581 bushels.

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FARMERS MUST CONSIDER
NEEDS OF MARKETS.

While most farmers follow prices in planning what to produce, declares F. L. Thomsen, Missouri College of Agriculture, their estimate is based on present prices rather than a careful study of probable future conditions. This results in jumping into and out of production of different products, causing prices to fluctuate extremely and usually resulting in an abundance of these products to sell when prices for them are the lowest.

Mr. Thomsen urges the use of "outlook" information in planning products, a large volume of which material is now issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and State Extension Services.

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STATUS OF FARMER-OWNED
GRAIN MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS.

The farmers' local elevator movement has passed its peak of rapid expansion and the number of associations remains about constant, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a preliminary report recently issued, and entitled "The Present Status of Farmer-Owned Grain-Marketing Associations in the United States."

There are now comparatively few surplus grain producing communities which are not served by a farmers' elevator, the bureau says; consequently, the movement has, to some extent at least, reached a point of saturation. The bureau has 3,526 local farmers' elevator associations on its lists at this time and it is estimated that there are about 4,000 associations operating.

According to reports received by the bureau, the greatest organization activity in the Pacific Coast area occurred in 1909; in the spring wheat area in 1916; in the Corn Belt in 1919; and in the winter wheat and soft wheat areas in 1920. Only a few companies have been organized yearly since 1921.

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"MARKETING ARIZONA LETTUCE, Summary 1927 Fall Season," has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"DIRECTORY OF TEACHERS GIVING COURSES IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND RURAL LIFE" has also been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

IMPROVEMENT REPORTED IN
GOVERNMENT CROP ESTIMATING.

Among recent improvements made in Federal crop and livestock estimating work, W. F. Callander, Chairman of the United States Crop Reporting Board, regards as of especial interest the forecasting of production on the basis of weather conditions. It has been learned that much more accurate forecasts of potato production in the New England States can be made on August 1 from weather indications than is possible from crop condition reports.

The probable yield of wheat in Maryland, Mr. Callander says, was forecast on May 1 from weather factors this year, and in Michigan forecasts of potatoes and wheat have also been made based on a study of weather factors. In order to make forecasts of this kind, he says, the compilation of a great deal of weather data and a careful study over previous years are necessary. Only highly trained statisticians can do the work.

A number of the State statisticians are studying these relationships, he says, and "where we find that more accurate forecasts can be made based on weather than from condition reports, we will shift to that basis or use them as checks on forecasts made from condition reports. In some of the States, where studies of this kind have been made, it has been found impossible so far to find much relationship between weather and yield. Apparently other factors not yet discovered, control the production."

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MORE WELL-GRADED PRODUCTS
IN PENNSYLVANIA STORAGE.

Favorable weather during the harvesting season and greater care in proper grading have resulted in Pennsylvania farmers putting into storage more than the usual quantity of high quality fruits and vegetables, according to the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets. United States grades which are official standards for Pennsylvania are used.

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FARM MORTGAGE CREDIT
SITUATION "EASY".

"First-mortgage money is generally in good supply," reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Department of Agriculture Circular No. 60-C, entitled "The Farm Real Estate Situation 1927-28." "Interest rates generally have continued to be favorable. Terms offered by owners to move farms in the present market are frequently unusually favorable to buyers. However, the easiest terms usually go with the poorer lands. The general tendency of farm taxes has been slightly upward during the past year, and there is little likelihood of any marked decrease in the next few years. There has been a lessening rate of decline in farm land values."

NEBRASKA LAW RELATING TO TESTING OF CATTLE
FOR TUBERCULOSIS UPHELD.

State ex rel. Spillman, Atty. Gen., v.
Wallace et al. Supreme Court of Nebraska,
Nov. 1928. (221 N.W. 712)

The State of Nebraska instituted action seeking to restrain and enjoin defendants from obstructing or preventing the Department of Agriculture of the State, through its employees, from entering the premises, pastures, etc. wherein defendants' cattle might be, in Dawson County, for the purpose of inspecting and applying the tuberculin test to said cattle, and to enjoin defendants from moving their breeding cattle from Dawson County to other counties without having them tuberculin tested, and from interfering in any manner with the Department of Agriculture from carrying out a plan of tuberculosis eradication in Dawson County.

Chapter 12, Laws of Nebraska, 1927, is the basic authority claimed by the State for its action. It provides:

"Where any county has been declared an area for the inspection, examination and testing of cattle for tuberculosis under the provisions of any pre-existing legislation of this state, or where, prior to the passage of this act, a systematic inspection, examination and testing of cattle for tuberculosis has been undertaken in any county on a cooperative basis by the United States bureau of animal industry and the Nebraska department of agriculture, and more than five thousand cattle have been tested in such county prior to the passage of this act, the inspection, examination and testing of cattle for tuberculosis in such county or counties may be continued by the department under the provisions of this act without petition or hearing in all respects as if such petition had been filed and hearing had and the county declared an area hereunder."

Defendant contended that the evidence did not entitle the State to an injunction, that the evidence did not establish that prior to the passage of this law a systematic inspection, examination and testing of cattle for tuberculosis had been undertaken in Dawson County on a cooperative basis, etc., and more than 5,000 cattle tested thereunder prior to the passage of the law; that this law is in violation of the constitution of Nebraska and of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore that the law is not in force in Dawson County.

The report of the referee to whom the case was referred, indicated that such inspection had been duly authorized and carried on and that many thousand of cattle had been tuberculin tested; that in accordance with the Act of 1927, all necessary action was taken by the State to make the legislation effective; that the validity of the statute providing for the inspection and testing of cattle to determine the presence of tuberculosis, and the destruction of such animals where disease is found prevalent, is a proper exercise of the police power of the State in the interest of public health and as a protection of the livestock industry; that the statute in question is not violative of any constitutional provision; that the statute applies to the entire State and is not special in its nature; that even if it is special legislation, it is within the power of the Legislature to enact such special legislation where in its judgment the matter sought to be remedied could not be properly remedied by a general law and where the Legislature has a reasonable basis for the enactment of the special law; that the State appears to have fully established its cause and that defendant should be enjoined from obstructing the State Department of Agriculture in the matter of applying the tuberculin test to cattle.

The court in its opinion found that the facts in the referee's report were supported by the pleadings and sustained by the evidence, and therefore they were approved; furthermore that the conclusions of the law contained in the report were correct and therefore were affirmed. Based upon these findings, the restraining order and injunction were made perpetual.

H. F. Fitts.

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DIRECT HOG MARKETINGS
SHOW LARGE INCREASE.

During the year 1927, nearly one-third of the total hogs slaughtered by a group of packers in the middle western States, this group representing nearly 75 percent of total animals slaughtered under Federal inspection, were marketed direct to packers, according to George F. Henning, Ohio Experiment Station, reporting on the increase of direct marketing the last few years. During 1920, he says, about one-fifth of the purchases were direct.

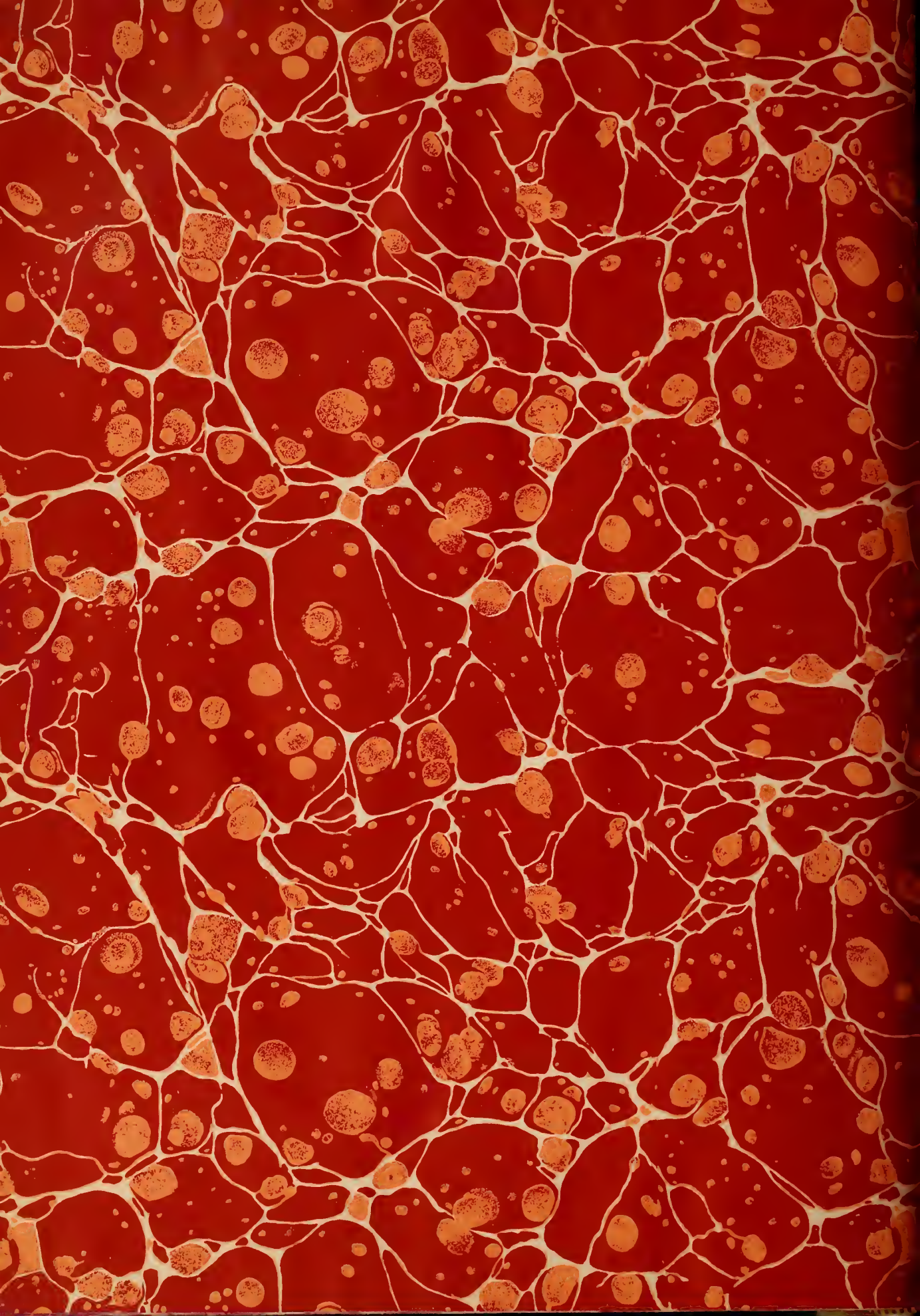
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"SEASONAL CHANGES OF CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES" is the title of a brief article by R. U. Battles in the November-December (1928) issue of "The Bimonthly Bulletin" of Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio..

"THE VALUE OF AN ADEQUATE RESERVE FOR A COOPERATIVE MILK-MARKETING ASSOCIATION" has been issued in mimeograph by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"IMPROVED APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR MAKING 'SHELLINGS' OF ROUGH RICE" is the title of Circular No. 48, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.





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